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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

PRICE THREEPENCE REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

DUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN,

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ALBEMARLE-STEET, Piceadilly, D.
Professor G. CROOM ROBERTSON will THIS DAY (Saturday),
January 17, at 3 o'clock, COMMENCE a COURSE of FOUR LECTORKES ON KART'S CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY, to be continued
on Saturdays, Jan. 24, 31, and 7eb. 7. Subscription to this Course,
Half-a-Guines; to all the Course in the Season, Two Guineas.

The PIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at 37, Arundel-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1874, at Eight P.M., Dr. R. S. CHARNOOK, P.S.A., President, in the Chair, for the purposes of receiving the Reports of the Council and Accounts for 1878; of electing Officers and Council for 1876; of settling the Rules; and of transacting such other Business as may be brought before it.

The President will deliver an Address.

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.

Ten by Miss CHESSAR, on DOMESTIC ECONOMY and HYGIENE, at the WELLINGTON HALL, wellington-street, Islington,
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THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.
Principal, Dr. LEONBARD SCHMITZ, P.R.S.E., late Rector
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XUM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

LITERATURE

JOHN WILKES.

Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox. By W. F. Rae. (Isbister & Co.)

SINCE the day when it was preferred as a grave charge against Wilkes that "his father amassed his fortune by exercising a trade equally destructive of the health, industry, and morals of the people," John Wilkes has been a mark for every kind of unwarrantable abuse; yet we think that, upon examination, many of the apparently most weighty of the accusations that have been brought against him prove as worthless as that based upon the fact that his father was a rich distiller :-

Oh Wilkes! must I repeat this name, And leave the great, the glorious theme Unsung. No, Muse, the lay begin, Inspire me with his native gin.

Why it might as well have been remembered in Wilkes's favour, that he did all he could to get rid of the fortune that his father had left him, and with great success, as it has been remembered against him that his father in much earlier years had made money by dis-

tilling spirits from grain.

Lord Stanhope, Lord Brougham, Lord Russell, and most of the writers of the present century, have followed the example that Dr. Johnson set in heaping abuse upon the memory of Wilkes. When, a few years ago, a critic attempted in our columns to clear his memory from some of the most scandalous of the charges that had been made against him, it was said that he had "written as an advocate rather than as a judge"; but when grave historians, whose position should have placed them above prejudice, wrote as party pam-phleteers against the most popular man of the latter half of the last century, it was difficult to arrive at or even to approach the truth, except by contending against the exaggerations and falsehoods which interest and passion have raised and perpetuated against Wilkes. Junius, who was no blind admirer of Wilkes, put the matter in the right light when he said, "the question to the public is, where shall we find a man who with purer principles will go the lengths and run the hazards that he has done? The season calls for such a man, and he ought to be supported."

As for the immorality of Wilkes's private life, can we go further than Wilkes went himself when he wrote these words?—"I do not mean, sir, to be impertinent enough to the public, whom I respect, to descend to those particulars of private life; the frailties of which I have repented, I will not justify." As for the charge of having written the 'Essay upon Women,' that charge, at all events, has now been given up. It is as clear as is any fact in history, that whoever wrote the Essay, Wilkes, at all events, did not. Wilkes himself stated at the time "that the most vile blasphemies were forged and published" as quotations from the work, and it is these vile blasphemies that are in existence now. Lord Stanhope, who attacked Wilkes as being for certain the author of the Essay, had not only never seen it, but he based his condemnation upon the examination of an essay of a different kind-not even the Essay upon which the in editing the Grenville Papers.

prosecution of Wilkes took place. All the statements on the trial go to show that the Essay was printed in red letter and with a frontispiece and an engraved title. There are many copies in existence now, some of them having lines the same as others, but none that are printed in red letter, and decorated with a frontispiece or engraved title. The copy upon which Lord Stanhope wrote was printed nine years after the trial took place. But setting aside all question as to the present existence of a copy of the Essay, we repeat that it is now virtually admitted that the Essay was not written by Wilkes at all; and the collapse of this, the gravest of the charges, ought to warn historians against crediting without examination those charges that are less serious. Not only was Wilkes not the author of the Essay, but, as he himself pointed out in his letter to George Grenville, he was not, even upon the false evidence given on the trial, convicted as having been the author of the Essay; but he was convicted for having published that which, except upon the occasion of the trial itself, was never published at all.

The facts relating to the trial ought to have been, and we think, at the time were, far more damaging to the Government than to Wilkes. The real prosecutor was the King himself, for the prosecution took place contrary to the advice of the responsible minister. The wish was to damage in the eyes of the public

the writer of the North Briton.

The evidence produced in support of the case for the prosecution was partly evidence illegally obtained under a general warrant, and partly the evidence of a man bribed to confess himself a thief. On the other hand, we owe to Wilkes and his friends the abolition, or rather the declaration of the illegality of those general warrants.

We referred just now to the private character of Wilkes as having nothing to do with the political controversies that raged round his name; but even here it is worth remark, that while he lived unhappily with his wife, it is clear that he was one of the best of fathers; that his statement in a letter to Junius in 1771, when he was only forty-four years of age, "I live very much at home, happy in the elegant society of a sensible daughter," was literally true; and his daughter herself, a woman of high conduct, seems to have found her mother as unamiable a person as even her father did, and in her will gave directions that she should be buried, not by her, but by his side.

These remarks have been suggested to us by the publication of an admirable defence of Wilkes and of the other leaders of the opposition under George the Third, by Mr. Rae, the clever author of 'Westward by Rail.' His three biographies are written in a style which is both brilliant and pleasant, and will interest the general reader, while they do not add much that is really new to the knowledge of the student. In his Wilkes essay, Mr. Rae touches on the Junius controversy, but avoids it; although he speaks of the notion of the day, that Wilkes was the author, as "mistaken," and indicates an opinion favourable to Lord Temple's claims, by saying that not enough attention has been given to them. Surely, however, Mr. William James Smith gave attention enough to Lord Temple's claims

Wilkes was generally supposed to be Junius up to December, 1769. There are many incidental facts which favour this supposition. The collected edition of the 'North Briton,' published in 1763, is dedicated "to the English nation by Englishmen." The collected edition of Junius, in 1773, is dedicated "to the English nation," and the letters are said to be "written by one of yourselves." There is a certain similarity of style between Wilkes and Junius, but we agree with Mr. Rae that Wilkes was probably not Junius. On the other hand, we distinctly differ from him when he indicates a leaning to Lord Temple's claims. Every fact, incident, conjecture, and speculation that could possibly be adduced to strengthen the opinion that Lord Temple was Junius has been dealt with by Mr. Smith in the essay prefixed to the Grenville Papers. The only bit of real proof that Mr. Smith attempted was that which rested upon the letters marked "Anonymous" by George Grenville being letters of Junius—this fact being made out from a similarity of handwriting and the signature "C." But it has been shown that there were dozens of persons writing at the time with the signature of "C." and there is no more reason to suppose that the "C" of the anonymous Grenville letters was Junius, than to suppose that he was one of the rejected "C.'s" of the Public Advertiser's notices to correspondents, inasmuch as this rejected "C." dated from the place where Lord Temple lived. As for handwriting, fifty persons have been "proved to be Junius" by comparison of handwriting. One of the great arguments against Lady Temple having been the amanuensis of Lord Temple in connexion with the writing of those letters is, that Junius corresponded with several of Lord and Lady Temple's intimate friends, to whom her handwriting must have been perfectly well known. The impossibility that Lord and Lady Temple could have been Junius without employing an agent in London who must have been entrusted with the truth and with a large amount of responsibility as to the dates of the appearance of the letters, is another strong argument against the theory. The most tremendous obstacle to the theory is, however, the want of genius on the part of the Temples, who, though individuals of considerable ability, were persons of an ability of a wholly different kind from that of Junius, and totally wanting in the vigour for which that writer is distinguished. A scrap-book of Lady Temple, which was in the possession of Mr. Smith, gives evidence against the Temple theory almost as strong as that of the dates. Lady Temple began pasting into this book cuttings from the Public Advertiser in 1768, and she continued her cuttings there in 1769. A list of the cuttings that she made shows that, as acting either for herself or Lord Temple, she wished to retain everything bearing upon Wilkes, but as regards Junius, she cut out only the strongest of the avowed letters, but none of the miscellaneous letters, even of those the Junius authorship of which is certain; which shows that, supposing she acted of her own motion, she had strong opposition feelings, but no knowledge of the subject.

Again, Lord Temple quarrelled with Wilkes in November, 1769, and they never spoke afterwards, whereas Junius opened personal

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communication with Wilkes in August, 1771. Junius, also, attacked Lord Grafton For quarrelling with Wilkes long after Lord Temple had quarrelled with Wilkes. We go further, and maintain that Lord Temple did not even know who Wilkes was. Counsellor Darell was Lord Temple's lawyer. He supplied Junius with his legal information. According to a well-informed writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1831, the very legal citations "were sent by him from Stowe to Mr. Woodfall." At a later date they were sent to Junius through Wilkes, who was a great friend of Darell's. We may add, that we have before us as we write a confession by Mr. Smith, the learned and painstaking editor of the Grenville Papers, couched in the following terms: "Alas! for the one thing needful-the one proof! I have none; not a shadow of a proof. If I have been led into any too confident expressions, I shall regret them. I have only endeavoured to do what most of my predecessors have done—'make out a case.'" Mr. Rae has not "endeavoured to make out a case," but he has indicated his belief in a "case" that has never been "made out."

On the whole, however, we not only agree with Mr. Rae's conclusions, but are grateful to him for having produced an interesting, a truthful, and a wholesome book.

ASHANTI.

Ashanti and the Gold Coast, and what we Know of it: a Sketch. By Vice-Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. (Stanford.) Fanti and Ashanti. By Capts. H. Brackenbury and J. L. Huyshe. (Blackwood & Sons.)

VERY little is known even now about the Gold Coast and the Ashantis, though we have been at war with the latter for nearly a year. Many works have been published from time to time on the subject, but till the other day they were, for the most part, buried in the dust and oblivion of the back shelves of public libraries, or the remote corners of the stalls of those who deal in second-hand books. During the past six months our newspapers have been filled with discursive essays and scraps of information about Fantis and Ashantis; but few, save professional journalists or lecturers, have mastered and digested the facts stated. The two books before us, therefore, most opportunely supply a crying want; and it is not too much to say that it is the fault of the reader if he rises from a perusal of them without, at all events, a fair outline knowledge of the theatre of war, and of both our allies and foes. The authors, moreover, trace in a clear manner the history of our dealings at different times with the Ashanti nation.

The public is in the habit of speaking of the whole of the tribes in the British Protectorate as Fantis; but this is an error. The Fantis constitute only a small portion of the protected tribes. The Fantis occupy the country "included nearly within the curvature of the River Prah, and touch the Wassaws on the west, the Assines on the north, the Aquapans on the east, and on the south the sea-coast." They were originally, it is stated, of the same race as the Ashantis; but the marked physical differences between the two nations seem to negative this supposition, the

Fantis being as superior in size and strength to the Ashantis as they are inferior in courage. The Fanti kingdom has for some years past been broken up, and consists now of a host of petty states loosely confederated. The principal states in the Fanti country are Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Abra, Dunquah, Dominassie, Mankessan, and Ajimaccoo. Besides the Fantis there are five large independent tribes in the Protectorate, namely, the Assims, the Akims, the Aquapims, the Wassaws, and the Denkeras, besides other smaller tribes, such as the Apollonias, the Ahantis, Tufels, Elminas, Accras, and Kroboes. Save under the pressure of a common danger, none of the six large and the other smaller tribes ever act together. their only tie in ordinary times being the so-called British protection. The Ashantis are, however, more interesting to us at present than the protected tribes, and Sir John Dalrymple Hay gives a brief but valuable sketch of the growth of the nation :- "When the Moslem invasion of Western Europe was stemmed, and the Christians re-asserted their superiority in Spain, the Moors turned the tide of conquest towards Central Africa, and on the banks of the long mysterious Quorra, or Niger, established their seat of empire at Timbuctoo. They advanced gradually to the Kong mountains, pushing before them the aboriginal race of Central Africa, and having driven them into the low-lying countries between the Kong mountains and the sea, the tide of Mahometan conquest expended itself in establishing the kingdom of Gaman." Among these aboriginal tribes were the Ashantis, whose capital was, about the year 1700, fixed at Coomassie, by Osai Tutu, who, being able to bring 60,000 warriors into the field, conquered or brought under tribute the whole of the Protectorate, except Denkera, and the districts lying between Ashanti proper and the Kong mountains. Denkera soon ceased to be an exception, and, after a bloody war, acknowledged the supremacy of Ashanti. The history of Ashanti for many years is one constant narrative of unsuccessful efforts on the part of feudatory states to shake off the yoke of their suzerain, varied by wars between Ashanti and the rival power of Dahomey. At the beginning of the present century, the Ashantis first came into contact with us through an invasion of Fanti territory. This inroad took place in 1807, and from that time till the present date, excepting the fifteen years during which Capt. Maclean was Governor of Cape Coast Castle, a state of war, more or less active, has prevailed.

It will be remarked by the reader of the two books before us, first, that Ashanti wars generally last a long time; secondly, that we have never yet established among the Ashantis a conviction that our military power is irresistible. In both books there is much valuable information concerning the nature of the country, the mode of fighting, and the relations between us and the Fantis. In short, the works are what they aim at being, popular handbooks to the Gold Coast.

CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.

A Collection of Reports of Celebrated Trials, Civil and Criminal. Edited by W. O. Woodall. Vol. I. (Shaw & Sons.)

It will not surprise Mr. Woodall to learn that we hesitate to say whether his book should be

judged as a work for the criminal advocate or as a performance for the general reader. Indeed, he seems to share our uncertainty on this point, and throughout his labours to have been in doubt whether he were writing for the lawyers or the laity. In his Preface he says; "My object in preparing this volume of reports is simply to present, for the use of the profession generally, in a convenient form, a collection of some of the more important and interesting trials of modern date"; and in the body of his publication he inserts a report of the trial of Frère Léotade, "with a view of rendering the case of Léotade more generally known to English readers." It accords with this uncertainty of purpose, that whilst he in some places burdens his narratives with details which none but lawyers will care to peruse, he in other places, out of regard for the taste and morals of the drawing-room, is reticent about matters that should be mentioned frankly and precisely in a work for professional inquirers. Under the circumstances, we may fairly assume that his interest in curious trials having been roused by the cause célèbre which is slowly coming to an end in Westminster Hall, Mr. Woodall resolved to make a collection of famous causes which should entertain the public whilst being of service to legal practitioners; and that having lost heart for his undertaking, on seeing its magnitude and several difficulties, he has thrown into a volume such few materials as he had gathered for a grand achievement. The vague promise of the "Vol. I." on his title-page may be regarded as a convenient form of apology rather than an expression of serious intention. Many years will probably pass before the appearance of "Vol. II." Anyhow, the present result of the compiler's labours is not likely to bring him any encouragement to continue them. Comprising six cases, five from English records and one from the criminal annals of France, the volume opens with the proceedings taken in 1817 and 1818 against Abraham Thornton for the murder of Mary Ashford, which gave occasion for the enactment of 59 Geo. 3. c. 46, abolishing appeals of murder and wager of battel. The story of the girl's mysterious death, and its ludicrous consequences, is so familiar to legal practitioners, that Mr. Woodall can scarcely have imagined them in need of further instruction on the affair, or on the ancient law, which it rendered laughable. Every law-student has smiled over Blackstone's description of the judicial combat, and knows half-a-score books that set forth the facts of the Erdington tragedy, and the ensuing farce in the King's Bench. So far as the lawyers are concerned, Mr. Woodall deserves no thanks for seventy-four pages on the stale subject. Nor was it needful for him to remind the general reader of incidents which, having more than fifty years since produced a mass of popular literature, have in later time been repeatedly re-told in magazines and newspapers. No comparatively recent tale of crime or disaster has found a larger number of effective narrators than this story of a servantgirl, whose diminutive and spiritless brother dared not face her supposed murderer in a fair fight—for truth and justice. It may be found in the 'Old Stories Re-told,' which Mr. Thornbury wrote hastily for All the Year Round, and republished as a separate volume. Mr. Thornbury's version is not severely accuInhis

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rate. Indeed, he was guilty of a droll mistake when he assumed that the processes of "appeal" and "battel" had their origin in some "rusty old Act of Parliament." But, treating the familiar subject in his peculiar style, he produced a paper that is superior to Mr. Woodall's longer chapter.

Jumping from 1818 to 1833, over years fruitful of famous trials on which he might have worked advantageously, Mr. Woodall gives us the prosecution of Josiah Phillips for publishing a libellous account of Sellis's murderous attack on the Duke of Cumberland and subsequent suicide. A worse selection it would be difficult to imagine. Bad on several grounds, it is execrably bad on the score of taste and decency. The case presented no feature of legal interest, and is memorable only from the rank of the person to whose pain and discredit the libeller revived certain odious and groundless suspicions. All that the defending counsel could do for his client was to question the discretion of his professional opponents, and to argue that so august a personage as His Royal Highness was imprudent and forgetful of his dignity when he put the law in action against his defamers. In the first instance, the libel was penned to gratify private malignity and the vulgar appetite for scandal against people of rank. It would be absurd to suggest that Mr. Woodall had any personal or even unamiable motive in fishing up this almost forgotten business; but its appearance in his book will please only those whom no writer should wish to please. The other English cases are those of Tawell the murderer, the Rev. William Bailey the forger, and Thomas Provis the forger and impostor, who, just twenty years since, proclaimed himself the son of Sir Hugh Smyth, and heir to that baronet's large estate. Told for the public rather than the profession, the report of the murderer's trial is, upon the whole, a creditable piece of work, though, in his care for the ladies, the reporter is not sufficiently mindful for the lawyers. Mr. Woodall alludes to the culprit's confession; but in forbearing to state its one important revelation he withholds the fact which makes the crime worthy of recollection. Like our present Claimant's case, the case of Thomas Provis was a drama of two acts. Opening with a civil suit, it closed with a criminal prosecution; and it was attended with several circumstances which the proceedings in the later cause célèbre could not fail to bring to recollection. The impostor's counsel in the civil action was the same lawyer who, as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, presided at the civil trial of the Tichborne case. Provis had no sooner broken down utterly in crossexamination, than Mr. Bovill deemed it incumbent on his honour to throw up his brief, and cease to fight for an obvious impostor. It is, moreover, worthy of remembrance that the forger and fraudulent claimant was under the impression that he had not committed legal forgery in fabricating the spurious signatures of a dead man.

"In his defence," says Mr. Woodall, "he made a long rambling speech, raising what he deemed to be a point of law, that a man could not be convicted of forging the name of a person who was dead. This objection the judge, Mr. Russell Gurney, who, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Justice Talfourd, was presiding at the trial, overruled, and

the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty both of forgery and of the uttering, and the prisoner then received the well-merited sentence of twenty years' transportation."

At the assizes which disposed of the pretensions of Sir Hugh Smyth, alias Tom Provis, to the unqualified astonishment of the hundreds of fools who had shown their respect for him by lending him money for the prosecution of fraudulent claims, a man named Castro was also put on his trial.

Bailey's case is the most fortunate of Mr. Woodall's selections; for whilst it presents several points that deserve consideration, it has slipped from the general memory. Aclergyman of the Church of England, and Incumbent of St. Peter's Chapel, Queen's Square, Westminster, the Rev. William Bailey, just thirty-one years since, claimed from an executor 2,875l., in payment of a promissory note alleged to have been given to the claimant by Robert Smith, the notorious miser of the Seven Dials. Of course the claimant had a story of the considerations for, and the circumstances under which the deceased miser had given first an I. O. U. and then the promissory note. But the executor declined, on sufficient grounds, to pay the money. A civil action ensued, in which the Rev. William Bailey was worsted and completely discredited. Then came the criminal trial, that resulted in the culprit's conviction and transportation for life. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this extraordinary case was the reckless daring with which the baffled cheat, in the interval between the two trials, endeavoured to suborn evidence for use at the approaching criminal investiga-

"'My name is Bryant Kearney,' said one witness at the criminal trial. 'I sell fruit in the streets. Some time since, I was selling fruit in Brompton Road; I think about the 1st October last. The prisoner, who up to that time was a perfect stranger, came up and asked me how I was getting on. I told him I got on the best I could, but bad was the best. He then asked me if I knew anything about the law. I told him I did not. He then said he had lately been engaged in a lawsuit, which he had lost, because the opposite party had three witnesses and he only two. He asked me if I would be a witness for him. I said I would.'"

The desperate rogue gave the costermonger a shilling as "earnest," and arranged to pay him 30*l*. for his false testimony. But before the time for perjury came, the imperfectly virtuous costermonger decided to speak and earn his money on the side of justice and social order.

MR. BIRKS'S ETHICS.

First Principles of Moral Science: a Course of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge. By T. R. Birks. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE Rev. Thomas Rawson Birks is, our readers may be aware, Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and in that capacity appears to have delivered, in October and November 1872, a course of thirteen lectures, upon the "Certainty and Dignity of Moral Science, its Spiritual Geography, or relation to other main subjects of human thought, and its Formative Principles, or some elementary truths on which its whole development must depend." To this "small sheaf of first-fruits" he has also

"ventured to append" a college prize essay, written just forty years ago, and delivered in Trinity College Chapel in December 1833; and, in fine, he "commits the work to the blessing of Him, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, the only Fountain of moral insight and true wisdom, the uncreated and eternal Goodness, in whom all truth dwells in its perfect fullness, from whom its streams proceed, and to whom they return, after watering the wide universe of moral being through which they flow."

Considering who have been Mr. Birks's predecessors, we took up the volume with some interest, hoping to find in it, if not any distinctly new ideas, yet, at any rate, a new and fresh treatment of old and familiar subjects. We were anxious, for instance, to know what Mr. Birks might have to say ex cathedra about "the doctrine of utility," about "the true place of moral science," or about "the certainty of moral truth." None of these three great questions has been as yet altogether exhausted; and upon each we anticipated the remarks of the Knightbridge Professor with a certain degree of curiosity. It may be our own fault; but we confess that, after diligent study, we find ourselves altogether unable to discover what is or what is not the Professor's view, either upon these points or upon any other of what he very properly calls "those great questions which give birth to rival schools of ethical teaching, and have perplexed and divided the judgments of moralists for thousands of years. Not that the Professor does not take a sufficiently exalted view of the science which he has to expound.

"Ethics, then," he assures us, "in one word is the Science of Ideal Humanity. It sets before us Man, not as he is, but as he ought to be. It implies a standard of right and wrong, which does not depend on the actual state and conduct of mankind, and is not fixed by past experience, but which shines out amidst the storm-clouds of human passions and vices like a rainbow of hope and promise, pointing onward to something bright, excellent and glorious, not yet attained. This science of Ideal Humanity is the true mainspring of human progress, which really deserves the name. And it forms also the natural transition to the best and highest field of human thought, Divine Theology. The connexion is no mere result of fancy, or philosophical reasoning. It is inwoven into the very texture of Christian faith. For this is the grand 'mystery of godliness,' on which the whole fabric of the Christian revelation depends, that the ideal Man is no other than the Incarnate Son of God."

All this is very well—very re-assuring. But about "conscience" or the "moral sense"? Is it innate, or connate, or acquired? Is it simple and primary, or is it the product of association? If it be a "form" only, whence are we to get its concrete contents? How far has it been adequately described by Shaftesbury, by Hutcheson, by Butler, by Kant? These are the kind of questions upon which—pace Birks—we should have expected a Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy to dwell. Instead of this we find—and most sound and wholesome doctrine it is—that "an awakened conscience, fully alive to the claims of duty, which looks up with reverence to a law it cannot alter and is bound to obey, is the first essential of true morality, the only genuine passport to the temple of ethical science. Where this is absent, learned specu

lations on moral theories, and on schools of ancient and modern thought, become immoral trifling, bewildering to the reason and deadening to the heart." Conscience, however, is not always, it seems, equal to its responsibilities. "When the brightness and beauty of a high moral standard has dawned on the feeble and tempted spirit, the first impulses of awakened thought need to be sustained by prayer for Divine help, and the hand to be stretched out eagerly, to meet the proffered succour of heavenly grace." None the less it is in the main to be trusted. "All human standards of weight and time and measure imply a deeper law or fact of nature on which they depend. And human conscience, in like manner, in all its diversities and partial errors, points upward silently to a law of eternal and unchanging righteousness, whose seat is the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the world, the music of the celestial spheres." are not exaggerating when we say that this is all that the Rev. Rawson Birks, Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, has to tell us about "conscience." And very little it is.

Nor does Mr. Birks appear to better

advantage as a controversialist. Herbert Spencer's 'Psychology,' a work of some value, we should say, he refers obiter, and in the midst of some of his own flowers, as containing "modern theories for manufacturing some miserable semblance of a conscience out of the transmuted instincts of the ape or baboon." And upon Mansel, who, at any rate, knew what he lectured about, our Professor is equally severe.

"The doctrine, lately taught by some eminent writers, that nothing can be known of God and His moral nature, because He is an infinite Being, is directly opposed to the whole scope and aim of the Christian revelation. Its effect, whenever consistently held, must be to destroy all Theology and all Ethical Science at one common blow. In the hasty recoil from speculative theories of reli-gion, the rivals and substitutes of Christian faith, it would plunge the world and the whole church into a gulf of hopeless darkness. But the view is not more opposed to the teaching of Scripture than to the voice of conscience and sound reason. All truth is so closely linked together, that a fatal necessity of entire ignorance in any one field of thought must extend its influence, like a mist of gloom and obscurity, to all the rest. nothing at all on any subject of which our knowledge is not exhaustive or complete, no person or thing in the wide universe can ever be really

We tried for fully ten minutes to understand what it was that Mr. Birks intended to convey by this last sentence, and we recommend the attempt to those who have time to waste, and are fond of conundrums. Our efforts to grasp Mr. Birks's proof of the proposition that "morals are a progressive science" were more satisfactory. Man, it seems, was created at first "in the image of God"; ergo, he has "moral capacities." has been written "woe to them that call evil good, and good evil"; ergo, he was intended to use them. It has also been written, "to him that hath shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that he hath," ergo, by the use of his moral faculties man gets more and more moral from day to day. Ergo, "morals are a progressive science." Q.E.D. We hardly care to say what we think of such moral philo-

What would happen to a candidate for a Fellowship at a good Oxford College—Oriel, say, or Baliol, or Merton who, being asked whether ethics were progressive, were to reason more Birksigero, is too terrible to be thought of.

Mr. Birks has mistaken his vocation. He may, or he may not, have a profound acquaintance with the science he professes; but of any such acquaintance, if it indeed exist, this "small sheaf of first-fruits" gives absolutely no evidence. It is not in any sense a volume of lectures upon moral philosophy; it is simply a collection of indifferent sermons, about up to the mark of a third-rate Bampton lecture. What, for instance, are we to make of a Professor of Moral Philosophy who delivers a lecture upon 'Eternal and Immutable Morality,' and concludes it with a peroration such

"The great truths which form the objects of Moral Philosophy are no mere gas-lights of earth. They are stars which shine down upon us from the upper firmament. Their light may too often be clouded and obscured by the mists of earth, and lost for a time from our view. But let the mists be dispersed, and they shine out once more, pure and bright as in the first infancy of the world. And when we follow their sacred guidance, they lead our thoughts upward from this land of strife and shadow where we have often to walk in darkness, to a region of light, purity, and peace, the ante-chamber of His palace who sits enthroned in the beauty of holiness without stain, and goodness without measure, above the water-floods for

Such rubbish-for rubbish it is-is little short of a deliberate insult to the understand-Let us suppose a young unattached student at Oxford, reading for honours, and to whom every shilling has its value. He hears that the Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge has published a volume of lectures on the 'First Principles of Moral Science,' and he invests 8s. 6d. in the purchase of it. that can be said is, that he will have been cruelly disappointed.

Mr. Birks announces that he intends, in the course of the present year, to deal with "Controversial Ethics" "by a review, first, of Modern Utilitarianism, as expounded by Paley and Bentham, and recast by Mr. Mill into a different form; and next, of modern Cambridge Ethics, represented by the Discourse of Prof. Sedgwick and the writings of my three eminent predecessors." If he is as good as his word, he will first have to read a few books bearing upon ethical questions. This is matter of congratulation, as at present the Professor appears to entertain precisely the same ideas upon ethical questions as those he held when, "just forty years ago," he delivered, in Trinity College Chapel, the "college essay or declamation," appended to the present volume. Of this opus magnum he placidly observes :- "I believe that the thoughts it contains, however youthful the style, are seasonable and important at the present hour. They secured at the time a favourable notice from Dr. Chalmers and some other distinguished men. But I reproduce them here for a double reason. They are a pledge that the views held in the present volume, and others which may follow, are no hasty product of recent study, but convictions only formed and deepened by all the

study and reflection of so many years." In other words, Mr. Birks knows at present about as much of moral philosophy as he knew "just forty years ago." This is not encouraging, and we hardly dare venture to hope that the forthcoming lectures on "Controversial Ethics" will be in any sense "the product of recent study."

It is perfectly fair to judge of a Professor by his published lectures. They challenge comment. Who then, we ask in all humility, is responsible for the election to the Knightbridge Professorship? Who tempted Mr. Birks out of the parish pulpit, which his style is so well fitted to grace, into the chair, for which he appears to be about as well qualified now as he was "just forty years

ago"?

LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire Worthies. By Francis Espinasse. (Simpkin & Marshall.)

Mr. Espinasse has compiled an interesting volume, and has honestly recorded all his authorities. We are at a loss, however, to discover on what principle his selection of worthies has been made. His volume contains thirteen biographical sketches. Lancashire can furnish thrice the number. Espinasse could not include all, he might certainly have made a better selection. What, for instance, has Barton Booth, the player, to do in this company? What connexion had he with Lancashire? What did he achieve for the public good to make the county proud of him? Booth was a Lancashire man, it seems; but he early left the county, and there is no proof that he ever returned to it. Intended for the Church, he became an actor. He was a good one. He was the original, and, perhaps, unequalled representative of Addison's Cato. He married the Santlow who had been the mistress of Marlborough and of Craig; and he had many social qualities. He loved good wine and rich dishes, and he died comparatively early. It would be as reasonable to include Edmund Kean among the worthies of Middlesex as to enrol Barton Booth among the worthies of Lancashire. We should like, moreover, to know by what process Barton Booth is set down as an "ancestor" of Wilks Booth who shot President Lincoln. Kean used to say that he, Edmund, belonged to the ducal house of Norfolk.

We no less object to the two Stanleys, the first and the seventh Earls of Derby, being enrolled among the especial worthies of Lancashire. The first Earl (Lord Stanley) and his brother Sir William, when the question of dominion in England lay between York and Lancaster, thought only of themselves, and nothing at all for their country. They saw virtue only on the winning side, and had in them none of the sentiment which prefers to support the losing cause. By wavering, which was treachery, by shifting and shuffling, and meanness, the Stanley of Richard and Richmond days won domains and a peerage, above all his fellows in dexterous instability. Richard lost Bosworth Field by the villainy of a Stanley (Sir William, brother of the peer), whose desertion to Richmond transferred the crown to a king of a darker character than Richard. Well might Catesby, in the will he wrote just before his execution, pen this

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cry of anguish :-- "My Lord Stanley, Strange, and all that blood! help! and pray for my soul! for ye have not for my body, as I trusted in you!" Sir William Stanley got small thanks for the rush he made from Richard's to Richmond's side at Bosworth. Having manifested sympathy for Perkin Warbeck, and possessing wealth which Henry the Seventh coveted, William Stanley was tried and put to death, 1495. Henry had come to the conclusion that William was a traitor, and, as Bacon says, "that at Bosworth Field, though he came time enough to save his (Henry's) life, yet he stayed long enough to endanger it." The execution of William Stanley did not diminish the calculating loyalty of his brother, the first Earl of Derby. The Earl's will (he died 1504) may yet be read, in which he bequeaths "to my Lord the King a cup of gold; and I pray him to be a good Lord to my son, and to the performance of my will, as I shall have been a true servant." The son, George Stanley, Lord Strange, died in his father's lifetime, 1497, and the Earl was succeeded by his grandson. It is quite clear that neither York nor Lancaster could put the slightest trust in a Stanley.

There is more ground for enrolling James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby, among these Worthies, than the first Earl. He is best known for his zeal in upholding the cause of Charles the First, and of royalty generally. As a soldier, for his splendid victory at Wigan, where, with 600 cavalry, he defeated Lilburne, and that Colonel's 3,000 horse, he merits the highest praise. His hard fate, after his capture at Worcester, where promise of quarter was made, in spite of which he was beheaded, will always secure for him the sympathy of those who can respect men who, notwithstanding cruel destiny, meet their fate with noble

Between the first and the seventh Earl there were but two of any note, and they were not of great merit. Edward (third Earl) married his daughter to the Lord Stourton, who was justly hanged for a cowardly murder. Ferdinando (fifth Earl) is supposed to have been bewitched. In the Harleian MSS. there is a record which says:-"10 April, 1594, about midnight was found in his Honour's bed-chamber, by one Mr. Halsall, an image of wax, with hair like unto the hair of his Honour's head, twisted through the belly thereof.... This image was hastily cast into the fire by Mr. Halsall, before it was viewed, because he thought by burning the same he should relieve my Lord from witchcraft, and burn the witch who so much tormented his Honour; but it fell out contrary to his love and affection, for after the melting thereof his Honour more and more declined." And after his honour's death, without male heirs, his Countess fought fiercely for her daughters' rights against his brother and successor, not for the Earldom, but the baronies that had gone with it previously; and she succeeded in carrying off for those ladies the baronies of Strange, of Mohun, Barnewell, Bassett, and Lacy; and might have carried off the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, it is said, but that she sold it for money. This sovereignty, she sold it for money. This sovereignty, however, was certainly held by Baron Strange (Duke of Athol), who in the reign of George the Third sold all his sovereign rights for a

certain sacrifices of revenue from estates, &c., Baron Strange obtained about 133,000l. more. Fancy obtaining the first-named sum for giving up the right of hanging men, and making yourself exceedingly disagreeable by levying taxes !

The brother and successor of Earl Ferdinando was a scholar and a traveller. Earl William was perhaps a little sulky over the loss of the baronies, for he shut himself up and left his son to manage the estates, and other people to write songs upon him. That son was the seventh Earl James, the great Royalist. When he first appeared in public as a determined supporter of monarchy, he found a determined opponent in his cousin, Sir Thomas Stanley, who advocated Puritanism and popular government. It is a common thing to hear the present Earl spoken of as being descended from the "Royalist martyr," but the present Earl of Derby is lineally descended from the above Sir Thomas, great ultra-Radical of those re-

volutionary times. The life of the seventh Earl is a chapter in the history of England; but there are domestic details and social features connected with it which give it a certain amount of interest. The late minister, Earl of Derby, was seventh in descent from the seventh Stanley, who had borne the title of Earl, and who was beheaded for sticking to his Royalist principles at Bolton. The late Earl, we know not wherefore, had a particular regard for the butchers of Preston, who, indeed, are said to have always been staunch supporters of the Stanleys. As late as 1865, the Earl and Countess received at Knowsley three hundred Preston butchers, masters, men, and the wives of such as were married. The guests were treated to dinner and tea. Why this especial friendly relation should be kept up between the Stanleys and the "fleshers" is a question we cannot solve. The late Earl, however, is said to have had a reason for everything, and we may pre-sume there are very good grounds for the favour from time to time shown by his house to the butchers.

Some of the wealth of the Stanleys, confiscated in the Commonwealth days, has gone in strange directions. Thus, the Hawarden estate in Flintshire fell into the hands of "rascal Glyn," who had no more principle than the Stanleys of the Bosworth days. The estate is still in the hands of a descendent of the famous, or infamous, Serjeant Glyn, namely Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. The sister of Sir Stephen married Mr. Gladstone, and the old possession of the Earls of Derby is now the country-seat of the Prime Minister of England. The other worthies contained in this volume

are, first, Oldham, better remembered as founder of the Manchester Grammar School than as Bishop of Exeter (1504–19). He was a munificent man, who died poor. "Unlike some modern bishops," says Mr. Espinasse, "the founder of the Manchester Free Grammar School and benefactor of Corpus had evidently no ground for anticipating that his personalty would be sworn under any very large sum."

Next comes worthy John Bradford, the martyr, son of gentle parents, born in Manchester, and who, in the Marian persecution, "endured the flame" (in Smithfield) "as a fresh gale of wind in a hot summer's day." Not least Jeremiah Horrocks, the poor, studious parson of Hoole, who discovered, in October, 1639, what had escaped the sharp scrutiny of Kepler, that on the 24th of the following month there would be a transit of Veuus over the sun's disc. Under what circumstances Horrocks witnessed the phenomenon is thus capitally told :-

"As the time drew nigh, Horrocks was all anxiety and expectation, and, to make assurance doubly sure, he began to watch on the forenoon of doubly sure, he began to watch on the forencon of the 23rd. His simple apparatus was a telescope adjusted to an aperture made in a darkened room, so that the image of the sun should fall perpendicularly on, and exactly fill, a circle of about six inches inscribed on a piece of paper, and divided into the usual 360 degrees. In his interesting little Latin tract, the Venus in sole visa, overflowing with a beautiful enthusiasm, a poetry and genuine devoutness, which give it a singular charm, Horrocks has described what was seen, or at least observed, by no eyes but his own and Crabtree's. From noon on the 23rd, so long as the sun was above the horizon, he watched for four and twenty hours with only one and that one a significant. hours with only one, and that one a significant, intermission. In 1639, the 24th of November fell on a Sunday, and he describes himself as watching on that day 'from sunrise to nine o'clock, and also from a little before ten until noon, and at one in the afternoon, being called away in the intervals to matters of greater importance, which for such secondary occupations it would which for such secondary occupations it would have certainly been improper to neglect (aliis temporibus ad majora avocatus que utique ob hee parerga negligi non decuit).' In point of fact the Rev. Jeremiah Horrocks had to perform morning and afternoon service to his simple and scanty flock in the modest church or chapel at Hoole; and, for once in his life, it may be suspected, he was a little—a very little—glad when both were over, and he could rush back to his darkened room, with its telescope and disc of paper. 'At fifteen minutes past three in the afternoon, when I fifteen minutes past three in the afternoon, when I first had leisure again to renew my observations, the clouds were entirely dispersed, and invited my willing self to make use of the opportunity afforded, it might seem by the interposition of heaven. When lo! I beheld a most delightful spectacle, the object of so many wishes: a new spot of unusual magnitude, and of a perfectly circular shape, so completely entering the left limb of the sun that the limbs of the sun and the spot precisely coincided, forming an angle of contact. Not doubting that this was really the shadow of Venus, I immediately set to work to observe it sedulously.' The happy Horrocks was rewarded, and for half an hour, until the sun began to set, he made his unique and fruitful observations."

Humphrey Chetham is, of course, in this

Humphrey Chetham is, of course, in this roll of men of whom Lancashire is proud, "to remind merchant and manufacturer that nearly the first Manchester trader of any note was also one of the most generous and thoughtful benefactors of the city where his fortune was made." In another way, Cromwell's Major-General Worsley is not undeserving of mention. He was a Manchester linendraper's son, was the first M.P. for Manchester, and was the man who carried off the mace (but was not allowed to keep it, as he seemed inclined to do) when Cromwell gave the order to take away "that bauble." This hot Puritan is the sole person of that persuasion whose dust was overlooked when Charles the Second swept all the other Puritan dust out of Henry the Seventh's chapel. We hardly know why Jacobite Byrom, the stenographer, and epigrammatist, and small poet, finds a place here, except that the record affords a good opportunity of giving some instances of oldvery modest sum. This was done in 1765. wind in a hot summer's day." Not least fashioned Manchester life. In the early part The sovereignty was sold for 70,000l.; for among the "Lancashire Worthies" figures of the last century an "eminent manufac-

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turer" in that place "was at his warehouse at six in the morning." At seven, he, with his family and apprentices, breakfasted together off oatmeal pottage taken with spoons first dipped into a basin of milk; and there was only one dish and one basin on the table! Byrom came to be a little squire. He shares with John Collier (better known as "Tim Bobbin") the merit of writing and publishing works in the vigorous old Lancashire dialect; but in this Tim beats Byrom out of the field. Collier was born under Queen Anne and died under George the Third. He was one of nine children of a Lancashire curate, who kept them all on 30% a year. Tim was in his teens before he knew of such luxury as treacle in his water pottage or spread on his jannock. Tim sold books at last, and we may see why he did not particularly prosper, in the following words in a letter to his son:—"I have drunk punch betimes as customers came in. Make sure to keep sober, which is more than he could do who is, dear Charles, your loving father," &c. We take it that one of the noblest of the benefactors of Lancashire was "the great Duke of Bridgewater," who by his canal-making opened up coal-fields that would otherwise have been unworkable; and who prudently rushed in where capitalists feared to tread. If a disappointment in love drove him to it, never did man adopt a remedy so profitable, not merely to himself, but to whole succeeding generations. Not that humbler "Lancastrians" have not been as useful, in their way, to such generations; such as Kay, by his invention of the fly shuttle; and Hargreaves, by that of the spinning-jenny, or by the application of the idea out of which Hargreaves achieved the reality. But the stories of Kay and Hargreaves are as full of melancholy as of glory. They got small thanks and much cruel persecution for the benefits they conferred on their fellows. Wiser altogether in his proceedings, Arkwright, the Bolton barber, protected his invention for spinning cotton by rollers. He established himself at Nottingham, and, in 1769, "enrolled the specification of his famous first patent." Mr. Espinasse defends Arkwright from the charge of having grown famous and wealthy by taking advantage of the ideas of people who did not know how to weave successful reality out of ideal speculations. After all, it is not he who has in his mind a certain machine, but he who builds it materially, and sets it in motion actively, who is the real inventor. Arkwright, perhaps, was not unindebted to the dreams of the dreamers, but he was wide awake himself, and by his vigilance and industry was not only the founder of the factory system, but made a colossal fortune. It is doubtful if he would have long kept it. Arkwright's mind became, to use a good old-fashioned word, "unwholesome." His ambition was to be (at last) a monopolist, to buy up all the cotton in the world, and get his own price by the manufacture from it. Cotton gambling has ruined many a good man since; and it was lucky for the ex-barber that he vanished from the scene before his fortune and castle had vanished from him, leaving him nothing but his naked knighthood. This story is the most interesting of an interesting series.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, &c., 1525-6. Edited by Pascual de Gayangos. (Longmans & Co.) WITHIN the limits of a short article, anything like a detailed examination of this bulky Calendar, which would be at all satisfactory to the historical student, is simply impracticable; and we can do no more than indicate a few of the most important documents and letters falling chronologically within the years to which this Calendar refers.

The immense mass of material collected and arranged by Herr Bergenroth and Mr. Brewer, and already accessible in print, still leaves the last twenty-two years of Henry the Eighth's reign to be dealt with from the so-called Simancas records. Of these Señor Gayangos's Calendar embraces only two, the years 1525 and 1526. In 1868 Herr Bergenroth had completed two volumes of Calendar and one supplementary volume, and which he carried down to February, 1525, but since his death, under most melancholy circumstances, many original papers and letters which he had no opportunity of consulting, have, owing to discoveries made at Vienna, Brussels, and in Spain, become available, and have been incorporated by Señor Gayangos in his volume (commencing in January, 1525, and closing in December, 1526). The 1,050 legibly printed pages are filled with matter of great historical value and import.

Herr Bergenroth's volume terminates with the battle of Pavia (24th February, 1525). Señor Gayangos's commences with a letter of Louis de Flandre, better known as M. de Praet, whom the Emperor Charles had left as his ambassador at the English Court, when, in June, 1522, he paid a second visit to the English king. This letter, dated January 3, 1525, has reference to the intricate negotiations which the belligerent powers were then conducting in England. Pope Clement the Seventh had tendered his mediation, proposing an armistice, and that the Emperor's possessions in Lombardy, as well as the French conquests, should be handed over to him (Clement) until peace might be concluded. Wolsey supported the idea of an armistice, but objected to the Pope being invested with the powers he sought. Wolsey suggested that the disputed territories should during the continuance of the truce be left in the hands of the king (Henry), all cities and fortresses to be garrisoned by neutrals, supported by France or Spain respectively, the Emperor and Francis refraining in the mean time from aggression on either side; in the event of peace not being concluded, all cities and fortresses to be faithfully restored to the belligerents. Neither of these arrangements suited the policy of the Emperor. Clement decidedly favoured the French. Pract's opinion, as expressed in his first letter, was, that the neutrality of England should not be accepted, as it sooner or later might lead to a rupture with Spain. He (Praet) did not object to a truce, provided each party (the Emperor and the King of France) held his own, but a solution of the kind proposed by the Pope or the Cardinal was dishonourable, and the Emperor should never agree to it. The Cardinal was not to be trusted, as, if he could make a compact with France, he would certainly do

so, however much it might be to the detriment of the Emperor, &c. Seven more of the Imperial ambassador's letters follow, all full of detailed interest. These letters embrace the period between January and March, 1525. By the latter date the victory at Pavia. and the capture of the French king became known in England. The same spirit of distrust of Wolsey continues, and Praet accuses him of venality, extravagant ambition, &c. Wolsey at this time had arbitrarily possessed himself of the ambassador's (Praet's) official correspondence, consisting of letters to the Emperor and Margaret of Savoy, at that time Governess of the Low Countries. Pract asks for his recall, boldly accusing Wolsey of having in every way misrepresented both his (Praet's) words and acts, and spread calumnies with reference to him personally. Praet left London in April, 1525, and until the arrival of Don Iñigo de Mendoza (26th December, 1526), the management of the Emperor's diplomatic affairs in England seem to have been principally confided to various personages from Flanders or the Netherlands, sent by Margaret for the apparent purpose of settling commercial matters affecting the two countries. These persons were not officially accredited by the Emperor, but by Margaret, in her capacity of governess of her nephew's patrimonial estates. The Emperor did not consider it prudent or consistent with his dignity to appoint a new ambassador while Francis remained in captivity, and, indeed, not until the Pope and the Venetians had rekindled the war in Italy, by forming the Holy League, did Charles send Mendoza to England, and even then, though furnished with "safe conduct" to pass through France, he was detained there and imprisoned in the Castle of Arques (Picardy). The correspondence of the Flemish commissioners who filled at intervals the post of Imperial ambassadors to London are full of interesting matter, referring to the politics of England at the time when Henry considered himself called upon, as defender of the faith, to undertake the defence of Clement, insulted and menaced in his own capital, and to assist the cause of Italian independence. These appear, apart from personal ambition or special purpose, to have been the real motives of the Holy League against the Emperor, though in reality it served to rivet more firmly Italy's chains, since France being called to her aid would have proved, in the event of the Emperor being driven out, equally tenacious in holding Naples, Milan, &c. There is among the abstracts a paper of considerable interest and historical importance, though not immediately connected with English history; it is the confession of Girolamo Morone, or Morono, as he is frequently designated in these documents. Of the authenticity of this State paper there can be no doubt, as the original is still in the Simancas archives; it quite establishes the innocence of the gallant Don Fernando de Avalos, Marquis of Pescara, who has been accused by Guicciardini, and other Italian writers, of having joined the said Morone in a conspiracy to free Italy from the yoke of the Imperialists. What ever may have induced his jealousy of Bourbon, of which ample notice is taken by Sandoval, in his history of the Emperor, it is clear that Pescara was no traitor, in spite of the tempting bait dangled before his eyes by Pope

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Clement the Seventh. The value of the new matter introduced covering the early months of 1525, and not given by Bergenroth, will, on examination, be found to be considerable. Wolsey and the Emperor seem to have understood and mistrusted each other equally. The Cardinal of York must, however, at a very early period, have felt that the Emperor's interest and intrigue tended in another direction, with reference to the Pontificate.

In his admirable Introduction Señor Gayangos, after paying a graceful tribute to the memory of Herr Bergenroth, alludes to the spoliation of the Archives of Simancas, which "formed only a part of the gigantic plan conceived by Napoleon Bonaparte, which was to collect, in the capital of France, all the State papers of the countries invaded by his arms, in order to form a vast repository of historical documents." It would appear that "Bergenroth's collection, though extensive as regards the Emperor's reign, was far from complete as to England, for he was either entirely unaware of the existence of the original correspondence of Pract, Laurens, Bèvres, Le Sauch, Jonglet, Theimseke, Don Iñigo de Mendoza, Eustace Chappuys, Vandervyst, and other ambassadors of Charles and of Margaret of Savoy, in England, recently discovered in the Imperial Archives of Vienna, or else had no opportunity of having it transcribed." It may be asked how it is that this correspondence did not form part of the Simancas Archives, but Señor Gayangos readily explains this by calling attention to the fact that as "most of the statesmen employed by the Emperor on such missions were natives of Flanders or Burgundy, and wrote in French, each represented Charles in England both as King of Spain and Emperor of Germany"; "hence it is that the correspondence of the Imperial and Flemish ambassadors in London, during the long reign of Charles, as well as Granvelle's papers under Philip, were kept at Besançon, Lille and Brussels, until the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713; all those which, strictly speaking, related to Charles were, after the battle of Fleurus, in 1794, hastily removed to Vienna," where they are now suitably arranged under the heads of "Correspondance et Négociations d'Angleterre," &c. With reference to the Spanish Archives Señor Gayangos calls attention to the fact that, in addition to Simancas, Barcelona, and the Royal Academy at Madrid, other collections in Madrid and elsewhere exist-notably the Private Royal Library in the Palace, which is rich in manuscripts, as it contains all those which formerly belonged to the colleges (colegies mayores) of the University of Salamanca, besides the collection made in London by Gondomar, which will be found most valuable for the reign of James the First. Among the rest is a history of Henry the Eighth, from 1530 to his death, followed by seventeen supplementary chapters for the reign of Edward the Sixth. The work is anonymous, and said to have been written in Spanish by a Valencian lawyer (letrado), who came to England in Catherine's suite: it is entitled 'Cronica de Henrico Octavo de Inglaterra,' and is full of interest.

The Index promised for Part II. is sadly wanted for the present volume.

Señor Gayangos has evidently used his materials with that impartiality which should

characterize all historical compilers, and we look anxiously for the further instalments of his Calendar.

ICELAND.

Six Weeks in the Saddle: a Painter's Journal in Iceland. By S. E. Waller. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Waller says that he is an artist, and that he fell in love with Icelandic legends and travels in consequence of reading 'Burnt Njâl,' the popular version of the noble legend, a version which seems to have satisfied him. Accordingly he was seized with an intense longing to make a tour and sketch in Iceland, to see and represent the sites of the Saga. We suspect that Mr. Waller's real vocation is writing, and not painting, for it is clear that he thinks and sees less like a painter than a writer. It was not the pictorial character and qualities of what he saw that often most powerfully affected him, but the historical and dramatic associations of the places he visited. There are several illustrations to this book, but, although tolerable, they are not such as one would produce who had been driven to Iceland by pictorial enthusiasm: to a painter in such a frame of mind they would be simply intolerable.

In pursuit of his own previsions, Mr. Waller underwent an amount of danger and privation which will doubtless supply him with subjects for conversation as long as he lives, and experienced adventures which have enabled him to write a very lively and readable book. If one or two of his achievements recall those which Baron Munchausen described, and just touch the extreme verge of probability, this exaltation of the narrative is clearly not deliberate, but due to the author's spirits; thus, when he tells us, p. 98, that Thorsmörk is "more than fifty miles from the nearest dwelling," and that he rode there and back in eleven hours, exclusive of rests, to say nothing of crossing fearful torrents, we are willing to suppose a printer's error. Mr. Waller admits that "we were thoroughly tired out when we reached the farm," and well he might be so, for he had ridden on a shocking road, say at least 120 miles, consecutively on one horse.

Notwithstanding the pleasure with which we peruse Mr. Waller's travelling adventures, it must be confessed that on the whole we close his book with an impression that, so far as he has shown, the beauty, grandeur, and dignity of Icelandic scenery are not worth seeing at the cost of such privations as fell to his lot. They were privations of an unheroic sort, due to the dirtiness of his island hosts, the voracity of the vermin which shared hospitality with him, and almost devoured their fellow guest, and the bad, not to say loathsome food which dire extremity compelled him to swallow. Greenland blubber fare is preferable to much he had to eat and drink, unless, indeed, the former is in too advanced a stage of decomposition.

The most successful amusement obtained by Mr. Waller was that of fly-fishing. Here is his account of the use of trout-tackle, with the aid of an Icelandic novice. He hooked a big fish. How to get it to land was the ques-

"Had I had Bjarni, I should have had no fear, but my farmer friend became so excited, as he had never seen a fish caught with a rod before, that he could hardly contain himself. When the fish was pulled into the shallows, I managed to explain to him that he must get into the lake, between the monster and the deep water, and do all he could to drive it out. He cautiously crawled down the bank, drove it into a little niche in the rock, and then falling upon it as if it had been a wild beast, drew his jack-knife and cut off its head."

The plagues of fresh-water fishing in these high latitudes are the flies. Let the reader profit by the following experience:—

"I had just begun to feel hundreds of sharp little stings, when a brisk breeze came off the water and scattered our enemies, and in two minutes we were able to breathe again. 'Bjarni,' said I, 'if this is the sort of thing, I shall go back.'—'Oh,' said he, 'it won't be so bad at the big water; besides, the sun has gone in.'—Well, I listened to the voice of the charmer, and was persuaded to go on. As it happened, a few clouds came up over the hills, so that when we reached the banks of the lake, our enemies were comparatively few. over the hills, so that when we reached the banks of the lake, our enemies were comparatively few. The horses were turned loose to graze, and when the rod was put up, we clambered down the rocks to commence operations. I had just hooked a fish, when all in a moment the sun burst forth with a perfectly tropical heat upon the mountains, and (I can find no other expression for it) 'the devil was unchained'; what we had experienced half-an-hour previously was simply laughable to what we now endured; from the earth, the grass, the rocks.—in fact from everywhere.—arose a living the rocks,—in fact, from everywhere,—arose aliving fog of countless myriads of long-winged flies. Sting, sting, sting, on they came. It was useless to attempt to beat them off. We had our handwerehiefs out in a moment, and tied them round our heads, leaving a small slit for one eye to see through; and to make matters worse, I fixed my eye-glass in the exposed eye. We pulled our socks up over our trousers, put the wading boots over the socks, tied string round our sleeves, and attempted to get away. This was easier said attempted to get away. This was easier said than done, for our poor horses, maddened by the attacks of these voracious creatures, had galloped attacks of these voracious creatures, had gailoped away, and we dare not peep out of our head-dresses for more than half-a-second at a time to look for them. My broad-brimmed hat was weighed down upon my shoulders by the heaving masses of these insects. Not a spot of the colour of my coat was visible; and had I met my servant and arm in a thought and the servant arms and arm in the servant arms at laboured arms. of my coat was visible; and had I met my servant suddenly in other circumstances, I should not have known him to be a man. He was one uniform grey from head to foot; the slope of his shoulders being continuous with the sides of his head, he had the appearance of a man wrapped in a living cloak, and, as he walked, solid lumps of dies fell from his back on to the ground. To those who have seen bees swarming, it will not be a difficult matter to picture to themselves the appearance of these conglomerations of insects, or to understand the wretched pickle they involved us in."

We leave this book to the reader, with the assurance that Mr. Waller got safe back to England, having had ample opportunities for the employment of his physical energies, and having gratified his heart's desire and visited the land of 'Burnt Njâl.'

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

History of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.

Translated from the Original and Unpublished MS. of Prof. Petit, by Chas. de Flandre. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

THE object of this work is to prove the entire innocence of Mary, Queen of Scots, and to vindicate her memory from all the crimes that are usually laid to her charge. For this purpose, the author has again gone over the usual well-known ground, without bringing to light any more facts than have

already been given to the world by various other writers on the same subject. an interesting description of the early years of Mary in Scotland and France, quoting much contemporary evidence in favour of her natural amiability and goodness of disposition. His account of the rise and spread of the Reformation in Scotland, being written from a strongly Roman Catholic point of view, is, of course, unfavourable to its originators and their followers, and attention is directed to their errors and excesses. As might be expected, John Knox is no favourite with M. Petit, who applies some harsh epithets towards him, both in the text and in the accompanying notes. Knox's celebrated interview with Mary on her arrival in Scotland, which laid the foundation for his future bitter hostility towards her, is described at length, and the Queen is made to get by far the best of the argument. M. Petit goes so far as to deduce from this discussion the principle, that "in politics, as in religion, freedom of opinion must not be given, else disorder may be expected." The brief gaiety of the Court of Scotland, which was so odious to Knox, and from which he drew so many evil hints and suggestions of impropriety, is defended, and in a note on p. 91 a proof of Mary's good conduct at that time, is derived from a letter from Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Leicester, in which, though he mentions reports against her, the English agent expresses his entire

disbelief in their truth. Murray's ambition and his treachery from the commencement are insisted on, and he is charged with having urged Elizabeth to intercept his sovereign on her passage from France to Scotland; with accusing Huntley of treason, for the purpose of getting possession of his estates; and with being at the head of a movement the object of which was to seize the Queen and kill Darnley, in order to prevent their marriage, at the very time that he was pretending the greatest devotion and affection for his sister. Her gentle and dignified behaviour on the occasion of the disturbance which was raised by the Protestant party at her marriage with Darnley, is well described. M. Petit comments strongly upon the hostility of Queen Elizabeth towards Mary, and upon her incessant attempts to stir up and foster rebellion in the Northern kingdom; but he does not mention the extreme provocation Elizabeth had for adopting this course of action, and that she was only retaliating upon Mary for similar, proceedings on her side. From papers pre-served in the Record Office and elsewhere, it can be shown beyond cavil that the Queen of Scots soon after her return to her own country was intriguing with a formidable party of the nobility of England, and others of her religion, who favoured her pretensions to the crown, and that she was in frequent communication with the Pope and the Catholic powers, and more especially with her uncle, the Cardinal of Lorraine, for the reestablishment of the Catholic supremacy in Scotland. This correspondence was carried on through her secretary, David Rizzio, who had been specially sent to her for that purpose, with the knowledge and consent of Darnley, in bringing about whose marriage with the Queen Rizzio had been greatly instrumental. The whole object of these transactions was known to the able and unscrupulous Randolph, through

spies whom he had in his pay about the person of Mary; and was communicated by him to the Court of England, and also to Murray and such others of the Protestant faction as he thought fit to intrust with the secret. Rizzio, as a pensioner of the Pope and the prime agent and mover of these designs, which had already made considerable progress, was particularly obnoxious; and it was at once felt necessary that he should be removed "for the glory of God and the advancement of true

The Protestant party first tried an armed revolt, which, not being regarded with favour by the majority of the nation, failed most egregiously, and the leaders were forced to take refuge in England, where they met with but a sorry reception from the clear-headed Queen of England, who quite understood their motives, and who, though for her own purposes she made use of them, must have thoroughly despised them. In the meanwhile a Parliament was appointed to meet at Edinburgh, in March, 1568, for the purpose of attainting the rebellious noblemen and confiscating their estates, and apportioning them amongst the opposite faction, thus effectually crushing them for the future. This proceeding, carried out mainly at the instigation of Rizzio, who was practically acting as Prime Minister, brought matters to a crisis, and Murray, Knox, and Morton, with the knowledge of the English agent, at once took steps for his assassination. design was communicated to, and met with the approval of, Cecil, Leicester, and Elizabeth. To colour the matter, and to detach Darnley from the Queen's side, the Earl of Morton instructed his bastard cousin, George Douglas, who was on terms of intimacy with Darnley, to instil into his mind suspicions as to the conduct of his wife with Rizzio, a task the more easy as they were of necessity frequently closeted together for the purpose of carrying out the objects of Rizzio's secret mission. Tempted also by the promise of the crown matrimonial, which Rizzio was represented as urging the Queen to withhold from him, Darnley fell into the snare, and consented to take the chief part in the tragedy.

It is strange that M. Petit should have passed over these causes for the murder of Rizzio, as well as the facts mentioned above, which can be verified beyond doubt by a reference to original authorities, and afford an explanation of much that is mysterious and, apparently, inexplicable in after-events. The removal of Darnley, which had been determined on shortly after his arrival in Scotland, was hastened by his violence against his accomplices on discovering how disgracefully he had been duped, and M. Petit carefully traces each step of the plot up to its accomplishment. He dwells on the fact that a large party of the nobility of Scotland were implicated either actively or passively in this crime, but utterly denies the complicity of Mary in the murder in any way whatever, and endeavours to establish the Queen's innocence in an ingenious dissertation at the end of his second volume, in which he shows the slender grounds on which the authenticity of the famous casket letters is maintained. In doing this he lays much stress on the fact that forgery was by no means an uncommon accomplishment amongst those who produced them in evidence against their sovereign. Here M. Petit makes his best point for the defence, as, until the authenticity of these letters is satisfactorily proved, there is not a sufficiency of credible evidence to justify any other verdict than that of "not proven "on the question of Mary's culpability.

It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the whole of the remaining evidence against her is contributed by persons who had the strongest reasons for using every means to destroy and discredit her, and whose testimony, owing to this and to their own previous conduct, would carry little or no weight in any

modern court of inquiry.

M. Petit denies the Queen's knowledge of the guilt of Bothwell before her marriage, and attaches great importance to the latter's death-bed confession absolving Mary from all complicity in the murder of Darnley, Bad as Bothwell was, Mary knew very well that many of his accusers were steeped to the eyes in blood-guiltiness and treason. On the other hand, Bothwell had shown himself on several occasions a faithful servant of his sovereign, supporting her interests at the peril of his life. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that she would believe his denial, backed as it was by a large number of the nobility, rather than the accusations of his adversaries. Bothwell was not the only person accused of the murder; he was absolved by the nobility of Scotland, who, moreover, under their hands, recommended him as a suitable husband to their sovereign, and left her entirely in his

M. Petit's account of the interview between Mary and Murray at Loch-leven should be read with that given by Mr. Froude, as a curious instance of the same facts being made to support diametrically opposite theories. Mr. Froude, to whom Murray was "a man who had no guilt upon his own heart," insists that Mary then admitted her culpability, and threw herself entirely upon his generosity; whilst our author, whose idea of that states man's character is not quite so exalted, denies that she did anything of the kind, and charges Murray with the blackest ingratitude and

As M. Petit passes over in silence the earlier attempts of Mary against the throne of Elizabeth, so he denies her complicity in any of the conspiracies which took place against the life of the Queen during her captivity in England, absolutely refusing to credit any evidence to the contrary. dwells much upon the harshness and cruelty of her usage by Elizabeth and those appointed to take charge of her, and paints her as a patient suffering lady, strongly entitled to be regarded as a martyr for the cause of her religion. No doubt her religion had a good deal to do with her death, but not precisely in the way that M. Petit would have us believe. If instead of drawing nearly all his authorities from the pages of avowed partisans of Mary, adopting all statements, however unlikely, in her favour, and ignoring everything which might tell against her, the author had gone a little more to original sources for information, he would have found much which tends to overthrow the claim of martyrdom, and learnt that her execution was in reality a measure of stern political necessity. may have been a sincere and earnest Catholic, but it is no less evident that her whole life was p tion o Britai a star reform lished Queen M. disser Mary Babin

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was passed in a series of intrigues, the success of which would have resulted in the restoration of the political power of the Papacy in Britain, and that the mere fact of her living was a standing menace to the existence of the reformed religion, to the stability of the established government, and to the safety of the Queen of England.

M. Petit concludes his work with three dissertations: on Rizzio; the relations of Mary with Darnley and Bothwell; and on the Babington Conspiracy; in the second of which he enters into an able critical examination of the authenticity of the celebrated casket

The strong bias in favour of spiritual and temporal absolutism evinced throughout this work cannot fail to offend a great number of readers, and to weaken in their minds the effect of the arguments of the author. Those who have already made the innocence of Mary an article of faith will find here all the existing arguments in support of their views carefully arranged for their convenience. Those, however, who take sufficient interest in the question to desire to form an independent opinion for themselves will still be obliged to search for it in the original sources of information, and in doing so they will have to wade through a sea of iniquity on which as yet the light has not been fully thrown. It is possible that, if they persevere, they may arrive at conclusions similar on many points to the author's, but it will be by an entirely different chain of reasoning.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Palmitos. By the Viscount de Figanière. 3 vols. (Newby.)

Tower Hallowdeane. 2 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

Not to be Broken. By W. A. Chandler. (Same publisher.)

Colonel Dacre. By the Author of 'Caste.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Kate Savage. By D. M. Ford. 3 vols. (Charing Cross Publishing Company.)

That Little Frenchman. By the Author of 'Ship Ahoy.' 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

PALMITOS' is interesting, if only as introducing us to what we suspect English people know very little about, country life in the empire of Brazil. The author appears from his name to be a Frenchman by origin, and one or two little peculiarities in his English (especially the use of "effectively" in the sense of the French effectivement, which sometimes has a ludicrous result) would point to the same conclusion. But in reality, it would seem he is one of those cosmopolitan people who see the cities of many men, and know their minds, and who now and again give others the benefit of their experiences. In the present instance, the author certainly introduces us to a new and curious state of things. We do not mean with regard to the scenery, for with that, of course, we have had a general acquaintance since the days when we read 'Westward Ho!' to say nothing of what we have got from books of travel, from Hakluyt to Humboldt; but the state of society must be something startling to a European. Not only does slavery of the most patriarchal kind appear to flourish, but there is a caste practically below the level even

of the negro slaves, namely, the Colomos or Portuguese immigrants, who, though nominally free, are yet so bound to their masters by necessary debts, which more than cover their nominal wages, that they are as completely held, body and soul, as any negro, and who seem to be regarded by native Brazilians as the meanest of "mean whites"; so much so, that a patriotic Brazilian would rather marry his daughter to a pardo or quadroon, provided he were a Brazilian born, than to an immigrant from the mother country. Then there is yet another class, the Capangas, or halfbreeds between Indian and negro, who, from our author's description, would appear to combine all the worst qualities of both races. The estates appear to be immense, and the wealth of the wealthy people enormous in proportion. The ordinary unit of calculation, in this book at least, is the conto, about 1101, which gamblers seem to stake as freely as a betting-man in this country lays his "fiver," and the grandfather of the heroine dies worth more than two millions. Again, Senhor Serpa, the good rich man of the story, a kind of benevolent Monte Cristo, builds a castle and church on the model of similar buildings in Portugal, having had all the stones hewn there, and transported across the Atlantic; and mention is made of a gentleman in Rio who is building a marble palace in the same fashion. Even allowing for a large per-centage of romance in the descriptions, we get an idea of a wealth of which we had no conception. The story generally is something of the Mayne Reid kind. There are hair-breadth escapes, adventures with snakes and Indians, and after many slips between cup and lip, all ends right,-the hero's elder brother dies, and he is transformed from a book-keeper to a grandee of Portugal (if there is such a thing), finds a diamond which he had lost, marries the heroine, and lives happily, &c. Virtue is rewarded and vice punished in the most thoroughly satisfactory way. We think the author is a little too fond of the horrible: the account of the men who are eaten alive by the Indians may be called disgusting; and the graphic description of the sensations of a man who is being smothered to death, though rather powerful, is not much less unpleasant. Then he makes little slips in his natural history, as when he calls the Capibaras a kind of swine-a mistake which a visit to the Zoological Gardens and one sight of their rabbit mouths might correct; or, again, when he confounds the Magellanic clouds with the so-called "coal-sacks" of the southern hemisphere. We do not know either whether anything is gained by making Portuguese-speaking negroes talk broken English of the Moore-and-Burgess style. As to the author's own errors in his adopted language, of which we have already spoken, we will only say that "yeld" (for "eld"), and "pick-nic," are odd words, and "dar'sn't," the oddest formation we have seen for a long time. Still, after its fashion, the book is decidedly entertaining, and may be found worth reading as an alternative by any one who, having grown tired of feelings and emotions and elaborate analysis of them, wishes for an exciting tale of adventure, and a good plain love-story of the old-fashioned sort. We would add, before we end, that we should like very much to know what the mysterious crea-

tyles at large in the forests of South America? If it be really so, and the Viscount de Figanière will tell us where to find them, we should be more than consoled for our disappointment about the Dodo.

'Tower Hallowdeane,' as we gather from an apologetic Preface, partly from the intrinsic evidence of the book, is the production of an illiterate person, who combines with a remarkable want of moral perspective a fatal gift of fluent verbiage. This is how he delivers himself :-

"'I have heard you say that the Devil tempts us often in our sleep, and ever untiringly in the hours of day,—now with some trifling charm, as spectral thin as a dew-rack; now with a charm of might and violence, like a shouting wave, as it were; and now with a pleasant, calm, deceitful charm, like a soft, silver-oozing tide; now with a loved, and now with a dreaded sin. I have heard you say that the keenest-glanged good man, who you say that the keenest glanced good man, who sentinels his spirit, cannot mete aright its weakness and poor worth; that the loftiest soul is stained with human frailty, even as a column-crest, sphered in heaven, will have dust of the earth upon it. I have heard you say how marvellous is the speed of sin's encroachments; that fierce flames are limping laggards in comparison; that earth has no refuge-place from it; that companionship dis-joints our self-reviewings, and that solitude is the reverse of shallow pride; that it lodges within the wealthy man's spiked wall, as well as within the penitentiary, and rides with the smiling countess in her fur-rugged chariot, as well as in the awful caravan marked "Crime," which plies the slope Despair; that it gives to gold a more magical, sad influence, than ever child attached to midnight ghost; that it gives to sparkle-coated pleasure a serpent's tragic power; that it turns feverous drink to a fiend of Hell, love to lust, philosophy to wild, base thoughts, thick and active as sprayno refuge-place from it; that companionship disto wild, base thoughts, thick and active as spray-drops round a rapid-cutting frigate's prow; that it dips a Judas finger with us into the simplest homely dish.' Hoarscote faced her suddenly. 'Enough, Kate,' he said."

Mr. Hoarscote Hallowdeane was certainly justified in interrupting so remarkable a flow of talk, but scarcely in knocking the lady on the head and burning down the house to prevent its repetition. When we add that this energetic gentleman combines with murder "a smutch of indecency," that the first volume of the novel seems originally to have been written in blank verse, and that the last chapter removes the three leading characters by poison, we have suffi-ciently indicated the leading features of the The author is not without glimpses of talent, but the study of good models is necessary before he ventures to produce.

Mr. Chandler is chiefly remarkable for being an ardent disciple of Darwinism. With a great deal of family pride, he claims kindred with the ape, and is chiefly unfortunate in having been born several thousand centuries too late. The lesson to be drawn from a dull and worthless story, apparently, is that, as in the remote past, so in the actual present, no moral distinction separates the man from the brute. His book is a commonplace record of a passage in the lives of vulgar-minded people, whose inexpressive entities need to be denoted by fearful and abnormal names. The Chimpainters and Dumlins may possibly exist in various walks of society, but what amusement or advantage can be derived from an account of the grossness of their manners, or the crudeness of their speculations, would be a problem for the most realistic of the unromantic school. Not a glimpse of humour, not ture was which appears at the end of the second volume. Surely there cannot still be Pterodacand female worthlessness. The heroine a grace of style, enlivens the narrative of male

almost offers to become the mistress of the hero. The hero deserts the heroine on the barest suspicion of ante-nuptial impropriety. Of course, his doubts are unfounded. course, he does not receive the due punishment of his selfish pride. We find both parties too much for our patience, and resent the intrusion into imaginative literature of

authors without imagination.

Colonel Dacre is a gallant and chivalric gentleman, who first makes the mistake of bringing up a young lady to marry him, and then, from an excess of scrupulousness, of throwing her, against her will, into dangerous contact with a romantic youth of her own tender age. There is much that is attractive, both in the Colonel and the simple-hearted girl whom he honours with his love; but except the persistent and wanton eulogies of the former, there is nothing to recommend the fortunate Julian, who is fairly forced into an entanglement with the gentle Alice. As far as his own personality is concerned, he seems far too limp and liquorish a youth to win the affections of so stately and so pure a maiden. We are told, indeed, much that redounds to the credit of his manhood, but cannot get rid of the idea that "young Julian" is effeminate, and probably wears long hair. Perhaps it is the perpetual repetition of the epithet that affects us with nausea, as it does the straightforward, if somewhat hoydenish Miss Grace, who acts as foil to the languors and sentimentalism of her kinsfolk. There is a certain touch of genius in the conception of this story, and if it could have been worked out consistently with our respect for some of the characters, we should have been inclined to praise it; but as it is, its sentiment verges on the morbid, and its characters on the frivolous. A touch of manly openness would have saved all these cruelly hazardous experiments on the affections of a child, who is exposed at once to the whims of an old man and the fanciful passion of a young one. Some highly sensational machinery relieves these idle people, in the end, of their self-made perplexities; and while Julian gets more than his deserts in the hand of Alice, the old Colonel is meetly taken into the custody of an affectionate wife, who, after long years of waiting, doubtless gave him the benefit of her accumulated stores of common sense.

The principal feature which distinguishes Mr. Ford's book from the general run of tolerably good novels is the curious grammar and orthography in which he occasionally indulges. We are introduced to such words as "to scroop," "to compact," in the intransitive sense of "to agree," "to be sang," &c.; while throughout the book he robs "color," "favor," and such words of their proper complement of letters. (This reminds us that he spells complement with an i.) As he also alludes to a gentleman's "pantaloons," it is possible he may not be an Englishman. We trust, however, that in writing for English readers he will consider their old-fashioned prejudices in favour of their mother tongue. In other respects, the book is not very different from the mass of such productions. The heroine is a nice girl, though a little slangy, and more cowardly in the matter of cows and caterpillars than English girls are wont to be; and there is another young lady of much gentleness and merit, whose only defect, to our thinking,

is in her eyes, which are fashionably green. The hero is not particularly attractive, and is chiefly remarkable for having been unjustly condemned to a term of penal servitude. Two of the characters are brought to an exemplary death-bed in the course of the story, and Kate herself, who deserves a better fate, dies of consumption soon after her marriage with the hero. The best points in the book are the boyish love of Dick Oldfield, and some passages between Miss Savage and a certain heavy Mr. Milbourne, who, though a very unworthy specimen of the navy, serves as an excellent foil to the rather piquant little heroine. "'Suppose you were married,' the young man questions (sic).—'I can't suppose it,' answers Kate, getting red in the face. 'And-and if I were not married a day or two after I said I would be, I should be certain to change my mind." We think this certain to change my mind." good, and do not wonder that the young man looks "solemn." But in spite of several such indications of better things, the book, on the whole, wants spirit. The printing might be

The great defect of the author of 'Ship Ahoy' seems to be his incapacity for imagining a possible plot; his strength lies in the catching of superficial traits of character. The "little Frenchman" is very French and very small; his enthusiasm, his vanity, his amour propre, his demonstrativeness, are altogether French: his relations to the English people with whom his fortunes are bound up are a tissue of absurdities. The English gentleman whose gloomy and jealous nature is represented as being goaded out of its ordinary balance by what he considers the impertinences of the Frenchman, is more like the Englishman of French caricatures than any self-respecting Englishman could possibly be. The intimacy to which he admits the man whom he distrusts, the mixture of pity and contempt with which he receives him, his readiness to suspect evil of his petulant, flighty, brain-sick wife, herself as far from a probable Englishwoman as possible, are all the merest farcical travesties of certain points in national character which foreigners are apt to misinterpret. A living Englishman, we think, would have been more frank in his acceptance of the obligation under which Rivière originally placed him, and more chary of lending the slightest inclination to suspicions which touched his honour. To continue in a state of half-sulky tolerance of a condition of affairs in his family circle of which he disapproved, is the last thing we fancy that would be possible for such a man. Below stairs our author is more successful. Nothing can be more life-like and natural than the glimpse of the servants'-hall to which we are admitted. The abduction of the heir is somewhat unduly sensational, and the reasons which induce the carpenter and his wife to keep him concealed seem totally inadequate; but the dialogue and by-play which surround the transaction are very clearly rendered. These transactions are contrasted ably with some thrilling scenes in a revolutionary coterie in Soho, regarding the approximation of which to nature we have no means of judging.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

In his edition of Shakespeare's Tragedy of King Richard II., published by Messrs. Collins & Co., Mr. D. Morris has, we are glad to see, followed

the plan we have so often recommended, of giving the original extracts from Holinshed on which Shakspeare founded his play. Boys can thus see side by side the raw material and what the poet made of it; but Mr. Morris should not have modernized the old spelling. The editor's notes are generally careful, though why or how the Early English "thurrucke," which means a sink, or the bottom of the hold of a ship where the bilge-water runs (see the 'Promptorium' and the "Myroure' of 1530), can be forced to mean "door," and then be made the direct source of "thorough," Early English "borgh, borw," A.S. "burh," passes our comprehension. Mr. Morris's remarks on the play and its characters are just.

Mr. Frederick A. Laing has hit on a good idea in writing his simple History of English Literature for Junior Classes (Collins & Co.), so as to give even young boys a notion of our chief authors, and specially of living ones, to whom a fourth of the book is devoted. But we cannot think that any good can be done by such weak sayings as this in the account of Prof. Huxley, "Many of his views are at variance with the truths of Scripture"; or by such wholesale draughts on invention as are found in Mr. Laing's account of Chaucer. The poet's birth in 1328, his "receiving an excellent education at Oxford and Cambridge," his being "kept in prison for several months" in France, the Duke of Lancaster marrying his sister-in-law, his getting into trouble and being "imprisoned in the Tower"; such statements are partly mere guesses, and partly nonsense. So in the account of Shakspeare, conjectures are told as facts. With careful revision, Mr. Laing's may be made a useful little book for junior classes.

Mr. T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT has produced a most useful and opportune book in his Sources of Standard English, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. He is a member of the Early English Text Society, who has read, thought over, and made notes from, the Society's Texts and other earlier and later books, and has traced, in an interesting and popular way, the changes of letters, inflexions, forms and words, during the whole course of our language, bringing out very clearly the enormous share that the Midland dialect had in the formation of standard English. We are glad to see that, at last, Mr. Oliphant does justice to the im-portant part Robert of Brunne took in beginning the change from the stiffer Anglo-Saxon school to the easier Early English one, of which Chaucer was the most brilliant example. We also earnestly was the most brilliant example. We also earnestly echo the author's wish that English people may echo the authors wish that English people may study more generally the early stages of their noble language, and purify their own speech from the monstrosities of popular pennya-lining. Mr. Oliphant's little book is an excellent incentive to that study, and a good intro-duction to it. Revised, as it has been, by Dr. Richard Morris, its statements are trustworthy, while its sketch of the changes in our grammar and vocabulary is neither too technical nor too long to prevent the general reader understanding and enjoying the book, while he gets sound information from it.

The Useful Knowledge Reading-Books.—Boy! Fifth and Sixth Standards, Girls' Fifth and Sixth Standards. By Rev. E. T. Stevens, B.A., and Rev. C. Hale. (Longmans & Co.)—The object of this series is to supply pupils with information likely to be useful to them in their future callings. Hence it comprises two sets of books, one for boys and another for girls. Part of the instruction on domestic matters, in the girls' series, is of such a kind as can be far better acquired practically than from books. Because some of the girls may have to sweep carpets in after life it has been thought desirable to describe the manufacture of the different kinds of carpets, and to tell the girls that Turkey carpets come from Turkey, and Scotch carpets from Scotland. There is, however, no lack of far more valuable information than this. The series cannot be said to contain attractive reading.

Chambers's National Reading-Books, Book III. (W. & R. Chambers), is useful and good.

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Public School Series. Primer, Parts I. and II. First, Second, Third and Fifth Readers. (Strahan & Co.)—This series may be recommended for the & Co.)—This series may be recommended for the freshness and variety, as well as general excellence, of its materials, some of which are translations from German school-books. Besides what is usual in works of this class, easy riddles are given, to awaken interest and stimulate thought. The Fifth Reader contains an abundence of scientific, historical, and general information, with literary specimens in prose and verse, which are sometimes too short and fragmentary to answer any useful supposes and are not always remarkable for merit. purpose, and are not always remarkable for merit. The volumes are well got up, and furnished with good illustrations at a moderate price.

Stories of English History. By Charlotte M. Yonge. (M. Ward & Co.)—As Miss Yonge rightly says, the first idea of history that children can clearly acquire is the order and names of the sovereigns of a country, and some idea connected with them : especountry, and some idea connected with them: espe-cially, we might add, the principles on which the succession went in cases where it was not merely from father to son. Of the earlier history of Eng-land this is especially true, since in those days the sovereign was the centre about which the whole machinery of the country, whether of politics or policy, moved; and the division into reigns is sufficiently convenient even for later times, when so far from the country, as it were, existing for the sake of the sovereign, he is not even the most important personage in it. We will not, then, quarrel with Miss Yonge for telling the history of England rather as it affected the sovereigns of the country, than as showing the gradual development of the English people: we only regret that she has caught alittle too much of the tone of a school which holds that righteousness and equity are virtues distinct from and second to what it calls "fearing God." However, we will say for her, that as far as we can judge, she does not often shape her facts to her ladge, she does not often shape her lacts to her theories, and avoids as much as possible even the various legendary anecdotes which were the main stock of histories for children. We desire to point out one or two little slips which she has made, in unimportant particulars, indeed, but still worth noticing. A borough is not distinguished from a city Yonge must have heard of municipal as well as parliamentary boroughs. The President of the United States is elected for four, not five years. A United States is elected for four, not are years. A confessor is, we believe, not an inferior kind of saint, but a sort of incomplete martyr, i. e., one who has suffered anything short of actual death. Why the weak Edward was so called may be difficult tosay; but there can be no doubt what was meant. The illustrations are very weak; and we especially demur to the idea of Wat Tyler on horseback. A few accurate pictures of the dress, arms, or furni-ture of each period would have interested children quite as much, and given them more information.

The Junior Local Student's Guide to Latin Prose, by Mr. R. M. Millington, is, after the strictest fashion a cram-book, and to us its form is absolutely repulsive. It is published by Messrs.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have reprinted the German Reader and German Grammar, compiled by Prof. Whitney, of Yale College. These works have, we believe, enjoyed a good deal of popularity in the United States, and, as they are decidedly superior to most of the introductions to the German Language automatic in this country is two defended. man language current in this country, it would be well if they came into vogue among us.

Mr. Stone's book, The Hannibalian; or, Second Punic War, Extracted from the Third Decade of Livy (Eton, Williams & Son), would have been better had he given us a few maps. The historical explanations need not have been so terribly dull, and grammatical points should have been dwelt upon in the notes.

Messrs. Mead & Co. send us The Problem of Pythagoras, by Mr. W. Marsham Adams. We have here in a box a diagram of the various steps in the proof of the forty-seventh proposition of the First Book of Euclid. The box also contains fourteen pieces of cardboard, which can be fitted

together so as exactly to cover, on the one hand, the two smaller squares, and, on the other hand, the largest square. The pieces are so cut that they can be fitted together and show ocularly the truth of each step in the well-known demonstra-

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Dr. Wynter has reprinted a number of gossipy articles from reviews and newspapers, under the title of *Peeps into the Human Hive.* His two volumes will be found entertaining reading. They are published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

The Wonderland of the Antipodes, written by Mr. J. E. Tinné, and published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., is a bright and interesting account of travel in the northern island of New Zealand. This volume and Lady Barker's book together give an excellent idea of New Zealand for the intending

"ADON," the author of Lays of Modern Oxford, which Messrs. Chapman & Hall send us, would have done well had he avoided imitating so closely Mr. Calverley's 'Verses and Translations,' and he should not have let his admiration for 'A Long Vacation Pastoral' lead him into writing hexameters. Occasionally his parodies begin well, like the following :-

If a Proctor meet a body Coming down the High, If a Proctor greet a body Need a body fly?—

but as wholes they are failures. Neither has "Adon" acquired the art of writing "Nonsense Verses." Here is the best of those he gives us:—

Verses." Here is the best of those he gives us:

There was a tall freshman of Keble
Whose legs were exceedingly feeble,
So he hired a fly
To drive to the High,
A Sabbath-day's journey from Keble.

How poor is that compared with the following adaptation of Mr. Lear's device to University purposes, which appeared some months ago in the

There was a young man at Sid. Sussex Who insisted that w+zWas the same as xw;
So they said, "Sir, we'll trouble you To confine that idea to Sid. Sussex."

Page after page of the volume is dismally dull, with the dullness of a book that is intended to be funny; but, for the author's sake, we may quote the two most successful passages we can find

:—
Into a quad within four grey walls,
Where little dogs often stray.
To pick up whatever within their way falls,
Somebody's poodle toddled one day.
Somebody's poodle so sleek and so white,
Wearing upon his impudent face
A awaggering air of conscious might,
As if he were ruler and lord of the place. As it no were ruler and lord of the place.

Carefully combed are the milk-white curls

On the body and neck of that young bow-wow;

And his dignified tail he proudly twirls.

And he opens his mouth to make a row.

Some one had certainly combed his hair;

Was it some ugly wizen old fright?

Or had the hands of a maiden fair

Tended those curls of immaculate white?

For the second quotation we must apologize to our Welsh friends, although the joke, such as it is, is an old one :-

old one:—
From Jesus, in whose ancient quad
If, stranger, thou hast ever trod,
And yelled the name of Jones,
From east, and west, and south, and north,
A score of anxious heads pop forth.
All Welshmen, each of whom can claim
That ancient and time-honoured name,
Which every churchyard hands to fame
On monumental stones.

FRENCHMEN seem always to have been fond of talking about Lord Byron's private life; and considering the undoubted influence exercised by him on the most brilliant period of French modern literature, their admiration of him is but a grateful return for an undoubted debt. The recent production of a clever writer is interesting, as she professes to base her book upon unpublished documents lent to her by friends of Lady Byron. Leaving the beaten track, the authoress of 'Robert Emmet,' in Les Dernières Années de Lord Burgon, Carris, Michel Lévy, offers to her readers. Byron (Paris, Michel Lévy), offers to her readers what she calls a mere extract from a more compre-

hensive work, which it was her primary intention to write. It is on the delicate question of the poet's intercourse with his wife that she professes to be specially informed. Some unpublished verses of Lady Byron's are quoted, which would be significant enough if authentic; but so many forgeries of this kind have been circulated, that the responsibility of their origin must be left wholly to their producer :-

A CHARACTER.

O! marvel not that she who once could love
So keenly, now should gaze with steadfast eyes
E'en on the withering of her last, last ties.
That strength was wrought by teaching from above.
Each moment of such calmness does but prove
Long years of silent martyrdom surviv'd
Till faith has at its earthly goal arriv'd,
And hope and fear no passion throb can move.
Her life was spring and winter! summer flowers
She ne'er had looked on, save in early drams
And fancy's world with all its living streams,
That wander'd wild thro' mysto glens and bowers.
In frozen stillness dwells the crystal bright,
Showing where once the fountain gushed to light. A CHARACTER.

The anonymous writer goes on to mention, as an additional proof that Lady Byron sincerely believed in ditional proof that Lady Byron sincerely believed in the possibility of her happiness in the first days of her marriage, that she has seen the MS. of the 'Siege of Corinth,'entirely copied and profusely commented on in the margins by Lady Byron. Regarding Byron's roving life in Switzerland and Italy, several documents in the shape of letters attributed several documents in the shape of letters attributed to Byron himself, and to persons closely connected with him, are quoted, obviously with good faith. Some of them do, to a certain extent, bear the stamp of truth; but how many spurious papers of the sort have been put forward with the same sincerity, and have thrown a still darker shadow over the secrets they were said to elucidate! The account of Byron's intimacy with Madame de Staël, whom he thought "the best creature in the world," can be read with more confidence. The armset efforts of Corinne to effect a reconciliation between the poet and his wife are related, and between the poet and his wife are related, and the narrative is supported by correspondence.

Messrs, Griffith & Farran send us another of Mrs. Bray's readable books. The subject this time is Joan of Arc.

Messrs. Longmans have published a second edition of Mr. Mill's Essays on Some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy.

A FOURTH issue proves the popularity of Mr. Bosworth's Clergy Directory, to the excellencies of which we have before drawn attention.—Messrs. Baily & Co. have sent us the edition for 1874 of that excellent little book, Who's Who.—Two other annuals have reached us: The Era Annual ('Era') Office) and The Conduc Oracle ('Conductor of the Conductor Office) and The Garden Oracle ('Gardeners' Magazine' Office).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Authorized Report of the Church Congress held at Bath,
October 7th to 10th, 1873, 8vo. 5/ swd.
Christian World Pulpit, Vol. 4 tto. 4/6 cl.
Credo, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5/ cl.
Davies's (Rev. C. M.) Unorthodox London, 2nd edit. 8vo. 14/ cl.
Ely Diocesan Calendar, 1874, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Gregory's (Rev. E. I.) Old Testament, Part I, 12mo. 1/ cl. Ip.
Hayman's (Rev. E. S.) Criteria, or the Divine Examen, 1/6 swd.
Homilist, Vol. 8, Editor's Series, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Jamieson's (R.) Inspirations of the Holy Scriptures, 7/6 cl.
Jolif's (G. E.) Secret Trials of the Christian Life, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Norris's G. P.) Catechism and Liturgy, 12mo. 1/ cl. limp.
Peterborough Diocesan Calendar, 1874, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Pasims (The), Translated from the Hebrew, with Notes, &c.,
by W. Kay, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Spurgeon's (C. H.) Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, Vol. 19, 7/
Winter's (C. T.) New Testament, Part I, 12mo. 1/ cl. limp.

Lasc.

Glen' Burial Acts, 1852 to 1871, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 7th edit. 4 vols. 8vo. 84/cl.

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Hogarth's Works, with Life and Anecdotal Description of his Pictures, by J. Ireland and J. Nichols, new edit. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 22/6 cl.

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Poetry.

Shelley's (P. B.) Poetical Works, 2nd series, 12mo. 1/8 swd.

Rustory.

Baedeker's (R.) Italy, Handbook for Travellers, 3rd edit. 6/cl.

Clodd's (E.) Childhood of the World, School Edition, 1/cl.

Colebrooke (H. T.), Life of, by Sir T. E. Colebrooke, new edit.

8vo. 14/cl.

Gordon's (C. A.) Life on the Gold Coast, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Guizot's English Revolution, 12mo. 1/s wd.

Markham's (A. H.) Whaling Cruise to Baffin's Bay, 8vo. 18/

Mossman's New Japan, 8vo. 15/cl.

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WHISKEY FOR EVER.

IRISH AIR.

REIMEEN na gole ;* Fill up the bowl; Let us console Dull care wid a glass, boys.

Shall it be win

Fragrant and fine, Fresh smuggled from Spain underneath a matrass,+

> No! all of those pleasant Casks out of Cadiz Lave as a present, Lads, to the ladies ; But for ourselves, sure,

What should we say But whiskey for ever till dawning of day?

(Chorus)

Reimeen na gole; Fill up the bowl; Let us console Dull care wid a glass, boys. Sorrow a single

Drink ye can mingle Could aqual the mellow potheen that we pass, boys.

Reimeen na gole ; Isn't it droll. He that first stole

Fire from heaven's grate, boys, Look now, was left

Chained to a cleft Long centuries through, for an aigle to ate, boys.

St. Pat, tho', whin stalin' Fire from that quarther, Kept it consalin' Snug under wather

> * Come let us drink. Matress.

Till he'd conveyed it

Safe to the ground, Then looked, and, begorra, 'twas whiskey he found.

(Chorus) Reimeen na gole;

Fill up the bowl ; Let us console Dull care wid a glass, boys.

Sorrow a single Drink ye can mingle

Could aqual the mellow potheen that we pass, boys.

Reimeen na gole ; Each wid his poll Quite in control. For all it's containin'.

Smilin' we sit, Warmin' our wit

Wid necther the gods might begrudge us the drainin'.

Now ere we go snoozin' Under the clothes, Don't be refusin' This health I propose: Here's to the darlin',

Pale as the dew, That pounds purple Bacchus and all of his crew.

(Chorus)

Reimeen na gole; Fill up the bowl; Let us console Dull care wid a glass, boys. Sorrow a single

Drink ye can mingle Could aqual the mellow potheen that we pass, boys.
A. P. Graves.

THE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE classes of the Ladies' Educational Association in connexion with University College, London, will meet again next Monday. During the term before Christmas the attendance showed steady advance towards the full success of an experiment begun in February, 1869. In Michaelmas term of the session 1872-3 the number of ladies attending at University College one or more of these classes was 180; in the corresponding term of the present session it has risen to 233. If to these we add four ladies who were admitted as students to the College class of Jurisprudence, thirteen who were in the College class of Political Economy, and seventy or eighty who were at work under Prof. Poynter in the Slade school of Fine Art, which is open to students of both sexes, we find that during the term before Christmas about 325 ladies were studying in class-rooms of University College under the Professors there.

In attendance on the thirteen classes held on behalf of the Ladies' Educational Association (we include throughout in the reckoning the Class of Architecture), the 233 individual students took 315 class tickets for the Michaelmas term of the present session. This is an increase of 68 upon the number taken in the corresponding term of last session, when there were sixteen classes, and 180 individual students took 247 tickets, more satisfactory is the fact that the number of ladies of whom each is in attendance upon three or more classes has been exactly doubled. The numbers in attendance upon each class varied in the Michaelmas term of last session from 3 to 43; in the same term of the present session they have varied from 6 to 51. The average attendance upon each class for the term was last session 16; this session the average attendance at each class has risen to 24. New entries, received after Christmas, always raise the numbers, and next week two new classes are to be added to those which resume

THE LANGUAGE OF CYPRUS.

their work.

IT is time that all students of language should know of a most interesting recent discovery, begun, as is so often the case, by Englishmen, and completed by Germans. The problem as to the language spoken by the ancient inhabitants of Cyprus may be considered as finally solved. It is more than twenty years since the Duc de Luynes's able and conscientious work on Cypriote inscriptions first

set scholars wondering on the subject, symbols used in these inscriptions were plainly unlike anything before known. A faint resemblance might be traced between their mode of formation and that of the cuneiform letters; but the differences again were great, for in the Cypriote alphabet curves abound. In fact, the characters are unique, and can be derived from no source known. They seem to have been used only by the scribes of Cyprus, who were either unacquainted with the Greek and Phœnician letters, or definitely rejected them for some reason of their own. And certainly the adoption was in some respects a happy one, for there is something peculiarly pleasing and artistic in a page of these singular symbols. For twenty years after the publication of De Luynes's book they remained undeciphered. Roth, indeed, made an attempt to give a rendering of the inscription on the bronze tablet, the longest yet discovered. But his version was full of absurdities, and no wonder, for he started on the radically false hypothesis that the language was Phoenician, an error which he might have escaped if he had trusted the assertions of Hesychius.

But a year or two ago, Mr. Lang, English Consul in Cyprus, was fortunate enough to find a bilingual dedicatory inscription, in Cypriote and Phœnician. Now the key was discovered, and scholars hastened to unlock the language. Dr. Birch was the first to perceive that it was really a dialect of Greek, a fact which had hitherto been unsuspected, for who could imagine Greek words to be shut up in signs so singularly mystical and Asiatic? Acting on this suggestion, Mr. George Smith and Mr. Lang both set to work, and reached similar results; but the former was the more successful, deciding with great accuracy on the meaning of no less than thirty-three characters out of the fiftytwo different ones contained in the bronze tablet, Mr. Smith, however, was re-absorbed by his interesting Assyrian researches, and had to leave to others the task of prosecuting his discoveries. His paper appeared in the published Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology; and in a subsequent number, published by the same Society, appeared a conjectural translation of the long inscription from the pen of Dr. Birch. Dr. Birch fixed the meaning of a few more characters, but seems, unfortunately, to have missed the true drift of the inscription. Meanwhile, Dr. Brandis, the eminent metrologist, whose recent death has been such a loss to archæologists, had started from the point reached by Mr. Smith. By dint of singular patience and skill, he attained complete success. In the *Proceedings* of the Royal Prussian Academy for September and October, 1873, appears a paper written by him, and published after his death by Curtius, which contains a rendering of nearly all the Cypriote letters and words yet discovered, and a brief dissertation on the nature of the Cypriote dialect and alphabet. This paper precedes a complete work to be published on the subject. There can scarcely remain a doubt of the substantial correctness of his views. First with regard to the dialect. This seems to have been in some respects unique, and, therefore, a most valuable field for the comparative philologist; and in other cases affording resemblances to the Arcadian, Cretan, and other varieties. One of its most striking peculiarities is the use of v for π ; thus the Greek $a\pi o$ seems to be represented by the symbols which stand for a v v, and $\epsilon \pi v \epsilon \tau a \xi a v$ appears as $\epsilon v \epsilon v \epsilon \tau a \sigma a v$. Another peculiarity, in which the Cypriote seems to resemble the Arcadian, is the use of γ when π would be expected. Thus $\gamma o \tau \delta \lambda t s$ seems to stand for $\pi(\tau) \delta \lambda t s$, and $\gamma \delta t$ for the transfer of the transfe pros. With these forms we may compare the Beetian and Arcadian $\beta \acute{a} \nu a$ for $\gamma \nu \nu \acute{\eta}$, and the Arcadian $\pi \acute{o}$ s for $\pi \rho \acute{o}$ s. We would have ventured to hint, but that we fear that the overpowering philological strength of Curtius stands by Brandis, as Herakles by Iolaus, that γ for π is very strange indeed, and that it would be not very hard to suppose that the symbol which in these cases is read γ should be read κ instead, as in some cases it has to be. Yet another point in which Cypriote

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approaches Arcadian is in the use of ès with the dative case for from, instead of ès with the genitive. But one more peculiarity need be mentioned, that the aspirate, much-enduring in so mentioned, that the aspirate, much-enduring in so many languages, is in Cypriote completely thrown into the background. There is no rough breathing, and χ and κ , τ and θ , seem usually to have been represented by exactly the same character. The writing is usually from right to left, but occasionally from left to right.

But, undoubtedly, the most singular thing about the Cypriote is the alphabet. It is clear that the original intention in it was to represent

by a separate symbol every primitive syllable. Thus da, di, du, la, li, lu, have each a sign appro-Thus da, dl, dl, la, li, ll, have each a sign appropriate (sometimes more than one sign), just as in the Assyrian system of writing. But as time went on, certain of these signs came to represent, as well as the syllable, sometimes merely the consonant in it, and a vowel was often separately added. We thus have a singular mixture, most of the signs of which the writing is composed the signs of which the writing is composed. having to represent syllables, but a few letters merely. This, although not a unique phenomenon, is a highly interesting one, but adds very greatly is a highly interesting one, but adds very greatly to the difficulties of deciphering. And certainly admirable as is the character of Dr. Brandis's work, there are doubtless many particulars in which he is mistaken. His theory, for example, of the rule in using the several symbols which represent indiscriminately one syllable, namely, that they were often varied when that syllable occurred more than once in the same word, for the mere sake of variety, is very fanciful, and seems almost untenable in the face of the repe-tition of the same symbol twice in the name of Evelthon. These, however, are minor points, which we must leave to those who seriously take

when we must leave to those who seriously take up the study of the dialect.

With regard to the age of the writing which has come down to us, coins are the chief authority, and here we cannot quite agree with Dr. Brandis. He considers many of the Cypriote coins which hear native inscriptions to be anterior to the reign or native inscriptions to be anterior to the reign of Darius of Persia. We contend that there is no evidence whatever for this assertion. In semi-Greek countries like Cyprus Greek art was later in developing than in Hellas; and the earliest in developing than in Helias; and the earliest Cypriote coins, both as respects their style and types, seem to be contemporary with the Phonician coins of the kings of Citium. And in the Dali find, early Greek and Phonician coins were found together in such fair proportions as to prove them to have been current together. But M. de Vogüé has conclusively proved that the earliest coins of the Kings of citium are not anterior to B.C. 450. Hence, it is at least probable that no coins bearing Cypriote inscriptions are anterior to the expedition of Cimon in B.C. 449. Nor among the inscribed lablets and fragments which we have had the good fathers to see it there have which seen by bablets and fragments which we have had the good fortune to see is there one which can be proved to be earlier than the middle of the fifth century. And by the end of the same century, the usual Greek alphabet had begun to replace the Cypriote, which was finally extinct in the beginning of the third century. From first to last, we have thus a total range of but 160 years, a fact which adds another to the many puzzles laid before us by the present investigation. Of course, no one can assert that the letters were only in use for that Period; but it is quite safe to say that the monuperiod; but it is quite safe to say that the monu-ments as yet discovered do not cover a much longer period.

Whence came this singularly elaborate alphabet which appears so suddenly, and so suddenly disappears? Was itderived from the cuneiform, or from the Egyptian or the Phospician? The Lycian the Egyptian or the Phœnician? The Lycian and Pamphylian alphabets, with which it is usually ased, are certainly varieties of the Phœnico-Greek. But this is of quite a different character. Dr. Brandis sates that it must be derived from a picture-writing of some kind; but if so, where are the links to connect the two? These, of course, may be reserved for future discoverers, but it is strange that Gen. Cesnola and Mr. Lang should have missed them. But these questions are best left wedding, is Mr. Napier Broome. Mr. Senior wedding, is Mr. Napier Broome. Mr. Senior will represent the Daily News.

The publication is contemplated of a Comprehensive Catalogue of Current Literature on a novel plan. It is intended for the use of the same year, 1838.

for the present. Quite recently, a second bilingual tablet has been found, and we may hope that Dr. Brandis's discoveries will give such an impetus to research that all the difficult questions raised will finally be cleared up.

WHO INVENTED BRADSHAW?

Albert Square, Manchester, Jan. 13, 1874. Allow me to draw your special attention to the short biographical sketch of the late Mr. W. J. Adams, in the Athenœum of December 27, 1873. It is highly calculated not only to mislead the public, but also to damage existing interests. Mr. Adams never was in any way connected with the "projection" of the Railway Bradshaw, nor, indeed, was he even connected with the firm until the requirements of the "Guide" as an advertising medium called his services into action, which was a very considerable time after the "Guide" had been established. The first number of Bradshaw contained nothing more than one page, showing the Liverpool and Manchester trains, and a small map of England and Wales. The number you refer to was one of the earlier copies of a new series, brought out in a cheaper form, rendered imperatively necessary in consequence of the vast increasing demand for the work—a demand which could not possibly be met by the old method of pasting the leaves together, a plan which up to this time had been in operation. It was about this period when Mr. Adams commenced his operations in canvassing for advertisements; and there can be no doubt, without any disparagement of the efforts put forth by him in this respect, that the success of his achievements was a natural result of the increasing value of a work which was every day becoming more and more indispensable to the travelling public. established. The first number of Bradshaw con-

public.

The project was really the result of accident, the success or otherwise of which did not at the time enter the mind either of Mr. Bradshaw, who suggested the idea, or myself, with whom the idea was entirely left to carry out.

There can be no question that Mr. Adams's exertions in the publishing and advertising departments were not only very creditable indeed, but also attended with great success, and highly calculated to win for him an imperishable esteem from all who knew him. from all who knew him.

ROBT. D. KAY, Editor of Bradshaw.

** In spite of this letter, we believe our statements were correct

Literary Gossip.

CAPT. HERSCHEL, R.E., has addressed a letter to his father's friends and correspondents, expressing the desire of the family to collect the letters of the late Sir John Herschel, not so much with any direct view to printing them, as to provide against the too probable destruction which takes place with time. Although Capt. Herschel cautiously guards himself against being understood to be collecting those letters for present publication, it is to be hoped that, having with their help formed a true conception of his father's life and works, he will give the public the advantages of his labours in the production of a work which shall worthily represent so great a philosopher and so excellent a man.

SIR HENRY MAINE'S new book, of which we spoke lately, will, we believe, not be published this winter, as was at first intended.

The special correspondent, sent by the Times to St. Petersburg to describe the festivities connected with the Duke of Edinburgh's

retail booksellers, and promises to give them advantages in the prosecution of their business. It is proposed to embody in it the catalogues of as many as possible of the publishing houses in the United Kingdom, with the selling prices of the books they issue. It is to form an ordinary octavo volume of about 1,500 pages, and the price is to be merely nominal. Mr. J. Whitaker, the publisher of the Bookseller, is the projector.

A SERIAL story, by the author of 'Patty,' will shortly begin in the pages of a new series of the magazine called Evening Hours, which is to start under the editorship of Lady Barker, author of 'Station Life,' &c. Mrs. Linton's new novel, of which we spoke last week, is to appear in Temple Bar.

UNDER the title of 'Reminiscences of a Soldier,' Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have in the press a work from the pen of Col. W. R. Stuart, C.B., in two volumes, which will comprise an account of the author's services in various parts of the world, interspersed with many amusing anecdotes and recollections. A new book of travels, entitled 'Through Russia, from St. Petersburg to Astrakan and the Crimea,' by Mrs. Guthrie, in two volumes, with illustrations, will shortly be issued by the same firm.

UNDER the designation of 'Local Notes and Queries,' the Manchester Guardian has commenced, in its Monday's issue, devoting considerable space to contributions on the Folk-Lore of Lancashire.

THE article on the late Mr. Mill, in the current number of the Westminster Review, is from the pen of Mr. Hare.

A VERY brief list, comprising ten Reports and Papers, and three Papers by Command, is issued of the Parliamentary Papers published in December, concluding the series for 1873. Among these is one that is significant of the course which legislation will be, sooner or later, compelled to follow, till it makes as careful provision for the safety of railway passengers from accidents arising from collision, as has always been made for that of common road passengers from the very first passing of railway acts. It is headed, "Returns by Railway Companies in the United Kingdom with respect to Connexions or Crossings on the Lines of Railway under their Control." There is a further Return of the Survey of Unseaworthy Ships. A copy of the General Digest of Endowed Charities for the County of Somerset; and a Return of the Population of the United Kingdom for the Years 1867-8-9. 1870-71, with the gross number of deaths from all causes during these years, also merit notice.

OUR attention has been called to one of the many passages in Lord Lytton's novel of 'The Parisians' which must have betrayed the authorship, had his death not caused it to be avowed. It is rather a singular one. In the second volume the following speech is put into the mouth of Lemercier:-"Love levels all ranks. I don't blame Ruy Blas for accepting the love of a queen, but I do blame him for passing himself off as a noble—a plagiarism, by the by, from an English play." No one except Lord Lytton was likely to accuse the author of 'Ruy Blas of borrowing from the 'Lady of Lyons!' Both pieces, it may be observed, were produced in

Dr. Lonsdale, the author of the 'Cumberland Worthies' lately noticed by us, is preparing a Life of John Dalton, the chemist, and founder of the Atomic Theory, who was a native of Cumberland. From members of the Society of Friends Dr. Lonsdale has got many valuable letters, and he has, for several years back, tried to gather what he could of Dalton's early history from those who knew him very intimately. The Lives by Dr. Henry and Dr. Angus Smith are excellent in a scientific point of view, but Dr. Lonsdale's work will deal mainly with Dalton's personal character.

Amongst the new novels which Messrs. Hurst & Blackett will shortly publish are, 'Nathaniel Vaughan, Priest and Man,' by Fredrika Macdonald; 'Out of Court,' by Mrs. Cashel Hoey; and 'Gentianella,' by Mrs. Randolph.

MARK TWAIN sailed on Wednesday last from Liverpool for New York. He is expected shortly to revisit England.

Mr. J. PAYNE will shortly publish a new volume of poems, entitled 'Tournesol, and other Romances.' A translation by the distinguished French poet, M. Leconte de Lisle, of Mr. Payne's sonnets, 'Intaglios,' will be published at an early date, by M. Alphonse Lemerre.

THE Palæographic Society has issued to its members the first instalment of its publications.

THE clergy are quick at availing themselves of any excuse for " restoring churches. The vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire, has been bold enough to adopt as a certain fact what is a probable hypothesis, that William Langland or Langley, the author of the 'Vision of Piers Ploughman,' was born in his parish about A.D. 1332. The vicar in his parish about A.D. 1332. accordingly proposes to fill the east window of his chancel with stained glass, and, besides, "restore" generally the church, which consists of "a nave, and aisles of five bays, with a fine fourteenth century roof, a tower and spire, and a chancel." William certainly deserves any number of windows; but let us hope the glass may not be Munich, and that the church may be let alone, as it is a fine one.

Mr. Booth the publisher, who was long the proprietor of the Cavendish Club, requests us to say he has no connexion with a new club which is starting under the same name.

THE Government of the Cape has made a grant of 100% to the Rev. W. J. Davis, as a mark of its sense of the value of the Kaffir Grammar and the Kaffir and English Dictionary compiled by him.

A LARGE meeting was recently convened in Edinburgh, to discuss the propriety of erecting a statue of the late Dean Ramsay. The Duke of Buccleuch presided, and resolutions were moved by the Lord Advocate, the Bishop of Edinburgh, and others. There was a unanimous feeling in favour of erecting a memorial statue, and a letter from Mr. Gladstone, of a highly complimentary character, in reference to the late Dean, was read.

Under the name of the French Athenæum, an institution of a new kind is about to be opened in London. The chief object will be the delivery of lectures by French literary men on topics connected with French and English literature. The lectures will be in French.

MR. P. A. DANIEL is to edit the first two

quartos of 'Romeo and Juliet,' for the new Shakspeare Society, and also edit a revised text, based on the second quarto, with its spelling of 1599.

It is announced that M. Prosper Mérimée has left an inedited work on 'Don Quixote,' which will be published with M. Lucien Biart's translation of Cervantes's romance.

THE Société des Gens de Lettres has lately made an unsuccessful appearance in the French law courts. The aims of the Society are somewhat similar to those of the Société des Auteurs Dramatiques. The latter, it is well known, protects the interests of its members against the inroads of actors and managers of theatres, and the former in the same way defends its clients against the depredations of the journals. It counts six hundred adherents, and has connexions with four hundred and fifty papers. These alone are entitled to publish the writings of the members of the Society. Lately MM. Moreau père et fils started an agency, called 'Agence Générale des Littérateurs,' endeavours to do for outsiders what the Société does for its members, both in France and in countries with which France has copyright treaties. The Société, not exactly liking this new rival, prosecuted MM. Moreau for "concurrence déloyale"; but the Tribunal decided that the speculation of the defendants is a legitimate one, and refused to award the damages claimed by the prosecutors.

THE new library of the city of Paris, intended to replace that which was unfortunately destroyed at the burning of the Hôtel de Ville by the Communists, was opened to the public on the 3rd. The new library occupies a portion of the Hôtel Carnavalet, in the Rue Sévigné, near the Musée Historique, now in process of formation. Although, alas! but a poor substitute for the splendid collection of 125,000 volumes which perished, the new library, even in point of numbers, has made a fair commencement. It contains as many as 23,000 volumes or pamphlets, and 15,000 engravings. About 8,000 of the books and 12,000 of the engravings have been presented to the library; the rest have been purchased. Only about a hundred volumes from the old library survive, being those that had been lent out previously to the fire. The new library is indebted to the librarian, M. Cousin, for a gift of 5,000 volumes and 7,000 engravings; also to M. Besançon, doctor in medicine, for an extensive collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, affiches, and other documents relating to the revolution of 1848.

M. DE LOMENIE was received at the Académie Française on Thursday, the 8th. He was introduced by M. Guizot and the Duc de Noailles. M. Jules Sandeau replied to his speech. M. Saint-René Taillandier is to be received next week.

An important 'History of Railway Legislation' ('Die Entwickelung der Eisenbahngesetzgebung in England'), by Dr. Gustav Cohn, a German economist known to readers of the Fortnightly Review, has just been published at Leipzig. It forms the first volume of a work, the second volume of which will be published in a few months, and will examine the present state of the railway question, especially in England, in relation to the general question of monopoly and competition.

SCIENCE

The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects, By Sir John Lubbock, M.P. (Macmillan & Co.)

This little volume is an expansion of the address delivered by Sir John Lubbock, as President of the Biological Section of the British Association at Brighton, in 1872, and its contents first appeared as a series of papers in our contemporary, Nature. It is written in a clear and pleasing style, like all the author's scientific treatises, and is nicely illustrated with outline woodcuts. Entomology stands in an exceptional position at present with regard to the general body of biological science The mania for species-making and for unintelligent collecting has brought the study of insects to such a condition that the naturalist aiming at obtaining large views of organic nature in its various aspects, has been led to neglect this class, or to look at it as a field already occupied by such a terribly narrow band of specialists that he would find little therein sympathetic with his wider studies. Recently, however, under the influence of Messrs. Wallace and Bates on the one hand, and of Weissmann, Haeckel, and Sir John Lubbock himself on the other, the most important and interesting inquiries into the geographical distribution of insects, the signifcance of their colours and forms, their mode of development from, and in, the egg, have sprung into prominence; and entomological study, no longer in the wearisome, unproductive groove of the systematist, but in the full light of the theory of selection, has become one of the most attractive and promising specialities.

The main question to which Sir John directs his attention in this little treatise is, "How are we to explain the metamorphoses of insects? Are the larval forms and pupæ to be regarded as ancestral phases of existence repeated in the life-history of modern species, or are they special adaptations to the wants of the form which exhibits them? Attempts have already been made to answer these questions, and are here discussed. Sir John inclines himself to the notion that the Insects have no near genetic relations with the Crustacea-but have been separately derived from worm-like anceston similar to the Rotifera. The six-legged wing less larvæ, which are most familiar, perhaps, through the sugar-lice, which permanently retain this form, are considered by Sir John as most nearly representing the ancestors of all insects. We cannot accept at all Sir John's view as to the independence of Insecta and Crustacea, which through the Isopoda appear to us to be very intimately connected; nor do we think that there is in these pages anything like an adequate discussion of the subject. At the same time a number of facts are brought together in an interesting form, and are chosen so as to explain the subject to persons previously totally unacquainted with these problems of the development and genealogical affinities of animals. We can most cordially recommend the book to young naturalists.

The author has contrived to bring in a great deal of interesting matter relating we the embryology of other organisms besides insects, and some well-chosen woodcut sketches

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After a chapter devoted to an account of the classification of insects, we have one on the influence of external conditions on the form and structure of larvæ; to this follows a discussion of the nature of metamorphoses, when the hydroid polyps, crustacea and echinoderms are brought in to illustrate the general subject. Then we pass to the origin of metamorphosis and a final chapter on the origin of insects.

That a London banker, remarkable for his treatment of financial details, a prominent member of the House of Commons, a steady bat, an archæologist of European celebrity, should also be an ardent and successful entomologist, adding strange new forms to our knowledge, and with the microscope working out the development of others in the minutest manner-producing also such works as the hatest volume of the Ray Society, viz., 'A History of the Thysanura,'—is one of those facts which astound "the intelligent foreigner," and are justly sources of pride and congratulation to Englishmen. It adds not a little to such a character when we find with it a readiness to write a simple and easily-mastered sketch, such as is this volume, for the edification of the younger students of science.

M. GARNIER.

INFORMATION has been received by the Geographical Society in Paris of the death of M. Francis Garnier, by the hand of an assassin, on the 7th of December last. The precise scene of this calamity—an event greatly to be lamented by the scientific world—has not at present been ascertained, but it is known that M. Garnier was sent and Tongouin in November, 1873, for the purity Tongouin in November, 1873, for the purity Tongouin in November, 1873, for the purity of Tongouin in November, 1874, for the purity of Tongouin in Novem up to Tongquin in November, 1873, for the purpose of arresting a French adventurer then carry-ing on a contraband trade in fire-arms in those districts. M. Francis Garnier was a lieutenant de vaisseau, and the second in command of the exploring expedition which, in 1866, 1867 and 1868, ascended the Mekong river from Saigon, and 1868, ascended the Mekong river from Saigon, and succeeded in making its way down the Yang-tze-Kiang to Shanghai; indeed, it was he who assumed the leadership of the party when Captain de Lagrée perished on the frontiers of Yunnan. On his return to Europe, M. Garnier spent some four years in superintending the official account of the journey in which he had taken so prominent a part, and the result of his labours is to be found in the three bulky volumes which were published by the French Government in 1873. M. Garnier in that work, made a most important contribution in that work made a most important contribution to our knowledge of the history and antiquities of Indo-China, and his writings, if not very profound, display, at any rate, a conscientious industry and painstaking care. He no sooner laid his pen saide than he started once more for the East, where, as he has told us, it was his purpose to investigate "perhaps the most important, and certainly the most obscure problem in the geography of Asia," the courses, namely, which some of the great rivers of Indo-China follow before they emerge from Thibet. It is, therefore, with much regret that we hear of his sudden and violent end so soon after the re-commencement of his re-

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society held on the 9th inst., a most interesting communication was read from the Astronomer-Boyal, containing a project for a new set of lunar tables, and detailing a few steps which he had already made towards their formation. It is well known that the tables at present in use are those of Prof. Hansen, of Gotha, which were very much nore accurate than those of his predecessors. Their author had succeeded in discovering some equations previously unknown, and was able, in forming his co-efficients, to avail himself of a great communication was read from the Astronomer-

mass of Greenwich observations, especially those made in recent years with the Altazimuth instru-ment, which furnished places of the moon at those parts of her orbit, near the conjunction, when it is not practicable to make observations on the meridian. Although, then, these tables are a great step in advance, yet there is room for further improvement; and the Astronomer-Royal thinks (in which we fully agree with him) that the form in which they are arranged is not well adapted for use, or likely to find permanent acceptance. The late M. Delaunay, of the Paris Observatory, had made further and important developments in the made turther and important developments in the lunar theory, and was understood to be forming a fresh set of tables, when his premature decease cut short his labours before they were completed. In the new scheme just announced by Sir G. Airy, he proposes to base his operations upon the works of his predecessors, particularly of M. Delaunay, the greater part of whose theoretical work he will adopt; but in the actual numerical labour of the formation of tables, he hopes to arrange such adaptations as will enable much of it, to be done a laptations as will enable much of it to be done

by ordinary computers.

The stupendous work effected by the Astronomer-Royal during his tenure of office in the complete reduction of the observations of his predecessors at Greenwich, from the date of the commencement Bradley in 1750, together with their continuation by himself from 1836, and their extension, as already mentioned, by the use of the Altazimuth from 1847, to parts of the moon's orbit at which she necessarily always escaped observation on the meridian, have furnished the materials for all the important improvements in the lunar theory made by recent investigators. We are sure, therefore, that the whole astronomical world will join us in cordially wishing him success in his scheme now cording wishing him success in his scheme now announced for himself making these great works of the fullest practical use by the formation of tables which will supersede all others, and long continue to represent with accuracy the motives of our erratic satellite.

At the same meeting, Col. Strange gave an account of the preparations which had been made for observation of the transit of Venus next December in Northern India. He took occasion to mention the official causes which had delayed these; but stated that they were now in a state which gave promise of being as complete as could be desired. The exact position of the station had not been selected, but it would probably be very near Peshawur; and the observations would be made under the able direction of Col. Tennant.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded by the Council of that Society to Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the United States, for his Tables of Neptune and Uranus, and his other mathematical works.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 8.—The President in the chair.— The following papers were read: 'On the Brom-Iodides,' by Mr. M. Simpson,—'Contributions to the History of Orcins, IV. On the Iodo-deriva-tives of the Orcins,' by Dr. Stenhouse,—'On the Transformation of Elliptic Functions,' by Prof. Cayley,— and 'On Electro-Torsion,' by Mr. G.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 12.—General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., V.P., in the chair.—The following new Fellows were elected: Dr. G. Anderson, Major J. B. Chapman, Capt. G. N. Channer, Major-Major J. B. Chapman, Capt. G. N. Channer, Major-Gen. W. M. S. M'Murdo, Messrs. W. J. Beach, H. D. Bell, I. H. Burch, N. Bushell, A. W. M. Clark-Kennedy, W. W. Cooper, C. L. B. Cumming, C. T. Dent, T. Devas, W. Devereux, A. W. Edgell, W. Farquhar, T. C. Greenfield, B. Goldsmid, F. A. Lloyd, D. Macliver, G. P. Moodie, E. de Pass, M. W. Richards, W. Sparrow, G. Thomas, W. J. Valentine, E. Ward, and Rev. S. J. Whitmee.— The Chairman stated that the East African Livingstone Aid Expedition had been reported as having arrived at Unyanyembe about the end of last August, and as having thence provided themselves

with fresh supplies for the continuance of their march to Ujiji, where it was hoped tidings would be obtained of Livingstone's whereabouts.—With be obtained of Livingstone's whereabouts.—With regard to the West African, or Congo Expedition, he was glad to say that Mr. J. Young, who had already given 2,000l. towards the expenses, had now announced that he would defray the whole of the expense of this undertaking; and he, the Chairman, hoped the Society at large would join with the Council in expressing their thanks for this act of munificence.—Letters were read from Mr. T. D. Forsyth on the progress of the Varland Mr. T. D. Forsyth on the progress of the Yarkand Mission.—The paper read was 'On the Geography and Resources of Paraguay,' by Prof. Leone Levi.

Geological.—Jan. 7.—Prof. Ramsay, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. H. Miller, E. J. Hebert, T. J. Price, and G. A. Mosse, were elected Fellows; and Profs. A. Favre, of Geneva, B. Gastaldi, of Turin, and E. Herbert, of Paris, were elected Foreign Members.—The following communications were read: 'The Origin of some of Munications were read: The Origin of some of the Lake-Basins of Cumberland,' First Paper, by Mr. J. C. Ward,—'On the Traces of a Great Ice-Sheet in the Southern Part of the Lake-District and in North Wales,' by Mr. D. Mackintosh,—and 'Notes on some Lamellibranchs from the Budleigh-Salterton Pebbles,' by Mr. A. W. Edgell.

Society of Antiquaries.—Jan. 8.—C. S. Percival, Esq., LL.D., V.P., in the chair.—A resolution was passed conveying to the President, Earl Stanhope, the sympathy of the Fellows on the death of Lady Stanhope.—This being an evening fixed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The following continuous were dealered elected. —The following gentlemen were declared elected:

Messrs. E. W. Ashbee, W. M. Fawcett, C. P. Le
Cornu, E. MacCulloch, J. H. Cooke, W. H. L.
Shadwell, and Dr. W. Stokes.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 6.—Dr. A. Günther, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a Report on the additions made to the Society's Menagerie during December, and called special attention to a female Onager, or Wild Ass, and a pair of the new Japanese Storks (Ciconia Boyciana). He also called the attention of the meeting to a pair of the Spotted Wild Cat (Felis torquata of Jerdon).—Dr. A. L. Adams exhibited and made remarks on the Horns of a feral race of Capra hircus, from the Old Head of Kinsale.—Letters and communications were read: by Mr. P. L. Sclater, on the species of the genus Synallaxis, of the family Deudrocolapthe genus Synallaxis, of the family Deudrocolaptide: the specimens of this difficult group in nearly all the principal collections of Europe and nearly all the principal collections of Europe and America had been examined, and the existence of fifty-eight species ascertained, besides three of which the types were not accessible, and which were considered to be doubtful,—by Mr. G. Busk, on a New British Polyzoon, proposed to be called Hippuria Egertoni, after Sir Philip Egerton, who had discovered it growing upon the carapace of a specimen of Gonoplax angulatus, dredged up at Berehaven in the course of last summer,—by Mr. A. Sanders, on the myology of Phrynosoma coronatum,—from Dr. J. E. Gray, containing a description of the Steppe-Cat of Bokhara, which he proposed to designate Chaus candatus,—by Sir V. Brooke, Bart, on Sclater's Muntjac and other species of the genus Cervulus. In pointing out the distinctions which characterize the three existing processors. Computer species of the second o ing species, Cervulus muntjac, C. Sclateri, and C. Reevesii, the author showed C. Sclateri, the species of most northern range, to be intermediate in specific characters and size between the two others. Sir Victor pointed out an advance in the specializa-tion of the tarsus of Cervulus not hitherto observed. In this genus the navicular, cuboid, and second and third cuneiform bones were anchylosed together and formed one single bone, the first together and formed one single bone, the first cuneiform being represented by a very small and separate bone,—by Sir V. Brooke, Bart., on a new Species of Deer from Persia, a pair of horns of which he had received from Major Jones, H.B.M. Consul at Tabreez in Persia, and which he proposed to call Cervus Mesopotamicus,—by Major H. H. Godwin-Austin on some birds obtained by

him in 1872-73 along the main water-shed of the Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy rivers: of these, ten were considered as new to science, viz., Sitta Nagensis, Garrulax galbanus, G. albosuperciliaris, Trochalopteron cineraceum, T. virgatum, Actino-dura Waldeni, Layardia robiginosa, Prinia rufula, Cisticola munipurensis, Munia subundulata,—by Mr. Garrod, upon the morbid symptoms presented by the Indian Rhinoceros that had lately died in the Society's Gardens, and upon certain points in its anatomy,—by Mr. E. C. Reed on the Chilian species of the coleopterous families Cicindelidæ and Carabidæ.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 3.—C. Brooke, Esq., President, in the chair.—Dr. A. Carpenter was elected a Fellow.—The names of gentlemen proposed for election as Officers and Council were read by the Secretary, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Suffolk were elected Auditors.—A communication from Lord Osborne, offering to supply rotifers to Fellows who would apply to him, was read to the meeting.—Mr. C. Stewart gave a résumé of a paper contributed by Dr. H. D. Schmidt, of New Orleans, On the Origin and Development of Red-Blood Corpuscles in the Human Embryo,' and illustrated his remarks by black-board diagrams, enlarged from a number of drawings which accompanied the paper.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Lawson, Dr. Matthews, Mr. Stewart, and the President took part.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Sanders, 'On the Zoosperms of Crustacea and other Invertebrata.'—Specimens of a simple method of preparing drawings of microscopic objects for class illustration were introduced to the notice of the meeting; and Mr. Richards exhibited a new arrangement for a tank microscope, for the examination of objects under water to a depth of

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS .- Jan. 13.-The newly-elected President, Mr. T. E. Harrison, delivered an inaugural address on taking the chair delivered an inaugural address on taking the chair for the first time since his election.—Twenty-one candidates were elected, viz.: Mr. W. Smith, as a Member; and Messrs. A. T. Atchison, A. L. C. Bamber, E. Bazalgette, G. H. T. Beamish, W. C. Burder, F. Coffee, W. G. L. Cotton, C. E. Cowper, J. Forest, W. Gill, J. E. Gore, R. F. Grantham, J. A. Griffiths, R. L. Jones, R. Nuttall, W. L. Owen, G. J. Perram, G. Pothecary, J. Somerville, and A. A. Whitehorne. The Council have transferred Messrs. F. C. Christy, G. F. Descon, J. L. Garden, M. R. L. G. C. Christy, G. F. Descon, J. L. ferred Messrs. F. C. Christy, G. F. Deacon, J. L. Haddan, G. A. Hutchins, A. Leslie, J. Mansergh H. Prince, and W. Vawdrey, from the class of Associates to that of Members; and have admitted Associates to that of Members; and have admitted the following candidates as students, viz.: Messrs. J. G. Blackett, C. A. Cramer, G. J. A. Danford, H. E. G. Evans, J. C. Fergusson, C. M. Forbes, T. P. Gunyon, J. J. Hatten, A. C. Hurtzig, J. Pollard, O. M. Prouse, P. Thursby, C. H. B. Whitworth, and J. H. Williams.

MATHEMATICAL. — Jan. 8. — Dr. Hurst, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Lambert and R. F. Scott were elected Members; and the Revs. Dr. Booth, W. H. Laverty, and Mr. W. J. C. Miller were proposed for election.-The following communications were made: 'On the Transformation of Continued Products into Continued Fractions, by Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher,—'The Foundations of the Differential Calculus and of Dynamics,' by Prof. Clifford,—'Method of Treating the Kinematical Question of the most General Displacement of a Solid in Space, by Prof. Crofton,—and 'Link Trammels,' by Mr. Perigal.—The following were taken as read: 'On Hamilton's Characteristic Function for a Narrow Beam of Light,' by Prof. J. Clerk-Maxwell,-and 'Preliminary Account of Investigations on the Free Motion of a Solid in Elliptic Space,' by Prof. Clifford.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 13.—Prof. Bush, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. Johnson and M. J. Walhouse were elected Members.—A paper, by Mr. S. E. Peal, was read 'On the Nagas and Neighbouring Tribes.' The tract of country

occupied by the Nagas lies mainly between lat. 25° N. to 27° 30′ N. and long. 93° 30′ E. to 96′ E. It is bounded on the east by the country of the Tsingpos, a distinct race showing strongly-marked differences in language, physique, and customs; on the north, by Assam; and on the west are various other tribes; while to the south the bound-ary is undefined. The inhabitants of the tract, although all termed Nagas, are divided and sub-divided to so great an extent, that few parts of the world can present such a minute segregation of innumerable and independent tribes.—Mr. C. B. Clarke contributed a paper 'On the Stone Monu-ments of the Khasi Hills.'

THE ATHENÆUM

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MERTINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Asiatic, 3.— Srigtir, King of Ceylon, and 'Ancient Sinbalese
Inscriptions,' Mr. H. H. Howorth.
Victoria Institute, 3.— Buddhism, Bishop Claughton.
United Service Institution, 3.— Economy of Co.d. as viewed
Patent Mensurator and Cellometer,' Mr. M. Adams.
Royal Institution, 3.— Respiration,' For Rutherford.
Statistical, 7.— 'Recent Progress of National Dubt,' Mr. R. D.
Baxter.
Civil Engineers, 8.—'Mechanical Production of Cold,' Mr. A. C.
London Anthropological, 8.— Anniversary.

Civil Engineers, 8.—'Mechanical Production of Cold,' Mr. A. C. Kirk.
London Anthropological, 8.—Anniversary.
Zoological, 8.—'Psitacuia andicola, an apparently New Species of Farrot from Eastern Feru. Dr. O. Finsch; 'Orgonical Seafris,' Major O. B. C. St. John; 'New Species of Fixers of Seafris,' Major O. B. C. St. John; 'New Species of Pteropus London Institution, 7.—Musical Lecture, Prof. Ells.
Meteorological, 7.—Annual General Mecting
Society of Arts, 8.—'German Music, with especial reference to the Works of Richard Wagner,' Mr. F. Prasger.
Literature, 8.—'Recent Contributions to the Portraiture of Shakeopears,' Dr. O. M. Ingleby.
Shakeopears,' Dr. O. M. Ingleby.
Scalander, J. F. Stalander, J. R. Stalander, J. M. Judg', 'Remarks on Fossis from Oberburg, Styria,' Mr. A. W. Waters.
Royal Institution, 3.—'Palsonotogy, with reference to Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time,' Prof. Duncan.

Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time,' Prof. Duncan. Royal Academy, 8.—' Painting,' Mr. C. W. Cope. Antiquaries, 8;.—' Carvings at New Grange, County West-Royal Institution, 9.—' Recent Discoveries in Mechanical Conversion of Motion,' Prof. Sylvester.
Society of Arts, 8.—' Indian Tess, and the Desirableness of Increasing the Use of them in the Home Market,' Dr. Campbell.
Royal Institution, 8.—' Kant's Critical Philosophy,' Prof. G. C. Royal Canada.

Robertson. Royal Botanic, 33.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

THE 'Natural History Transactions of North-umberland and Durham,' Vol. V. Part I., has been issued. In addition to the President's address, it has a valuable contribution 'On the Occurrence of Lepidoptera in Northumberland and Durham,' Meteorological Report for 1872,' by the Rev. R. F. Wheeler, M.A. and the Rev. R. E. Hooppell, LL.D., and a very interesting 'Catalogue of the more Remarkable Trees' in those two counties.

PROF. EDWARD HULL communicated to the Geological Magazine for January, two papers 'On the Microscopic Structure of Irish Granites,' which are valuable contributions to this branch of inquiry.

PROF. HENRY DRAPER, of the University of the city of New York, sends us a copy of his paper 'On Diffraction Spectrum Photography, illustrated by a Photograph printed by the Albertype Process, by Mr. E. Bierstadt.' The paper is itself an acceptable contribution to science, but the photograph is of great value. The spectrum was taken on a collodion plate, and transferred by the Albertype process to a thick piece of glass, from which the volctor are printed to the contract of the plate and transferred by the Albertype process to a thick piece of glass, from which the plates are printed; the spectrum we are assured, is absolutely untouched, the lines of the solar spectrum being correctly represented in their relative positions as printed by themselves.

A STATEMENT of the objects, and present resources of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has been prepared by the Council for general informa-In 1873, 59 students were attending the school, and there is every prospect of its becoming an exceedingly useful institution in this new mineral district. The Report, by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Secretary for Mines, presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's command, is in every way re-assuring.

The Séance of the Académie des Sciences of January 5 was chiefly occupied by the election of the Vice-President for the year 1874, the choice falling on M. Fremy; and the election of two members to represent the Academy during the year in the central administrative commission of the Institut de France, the two elected being MM. Chasles and Decaisne.

THE Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse, for December, has an extract of much interest make from his larger work, and communicated by the author, M. Eilhard Wiedemann, 'Sur la Polaria tion Elliptique de la Lumière, et ses Rapports and les Couleurs superficielles des Corps.'

THE Annales des Sciences Géologiques, for De cember, 1873, contains six papers of considerable scientific interest. Amongst others, we may name the 'Poissons Fossiles d'Oran et de Licata,' by M H. E. Sauvage, which is continued and completed and 'Echinides Fossiles de l'Algérie,' by MM. C. Cotteau, A. Peron, and V. Gauthier. The plats accompanying those papers are most carefully

THE Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie à Paris, Parts 1 and 2, for 1873, contain the Report of all Séances from January to April in that yes.

Many of the papers are of interest, but one, 'Da diverses Espèces de Prognathisme,' is especially deserving attention.

THE Comptes Rendus for December 22 prints very important communication to the Académie des Sciences de Paris, by M. Berthelot, 'Recherche sur les composés Oxygénés de l'Azote ; leur Stabilité et leur Transformation réciproques.

THE Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie, von Dr. C. R. Fresenius, for 1873, contains very numer ous notes 'On Chemical Manipulation,' which are well worthy the attention of all chemical students

THE following remarkable fact has been discovered, by a series of experiments made by Prof. Thurston, in the Stevens Institute of Technology. with his new testing apparatus. Metal strained w far as to take a permanent set, and left under the far as to take a permanent set, and left under the stress producing it, gains in power of resistance of to a limit of time, which in these experiments wa about seventy-two hours, and to a limit of increase which has a value, in the best iron, of about twenty per cent., where the applied force is eighty per cent. of the ultimate breaking force.

THE Annales des Mines, Fourth Part, for 1873 The Annates des Mines, Fourth Part, for 1874, contains a long and valuable 'Mémoire sur les Méthodes d'Exploitation des Couches Puissante de Houille en France,' by M. Amiot, being a Report which was asked for by the America Institute of Mining Engineers. It is full of useful information, describing the applications of science which have been brought to bear on the working of coal with safety in France.

Some craniological studies carried on in Turkey have been submitted to the Anthropological Society of Vienna by Dr. A. Weisbach. During several years' residence in Constantinople he be had excellent opportunity of studying the typical forms of Turkish skull, and has given elaborate measurements based on a collection of nearly 140

METAMORPHISM, as illustrated in the rocks of the Swiss Alps, has been made the subject of a paper communicated by Herr A. Miller to the Natural History Society of Basle. The author researches are founded chiefly on the collection of Alpine rocks in the University of Basle, and be insists on the advantages of studying the pseudo morphism of minerals in connexion with the metamorphism of rocks.

Invention is active in Victoria. We have the Registrar-General of the colony. We fail 133 patents were applied for, and 81 granted in 1871. This volume comes accompanied by statistical tables. From these we learn that the population of Victoria in 1836 was 224, and that in 1871 it amounted to 752,445.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Burlington House.—The EXHIB-TION of WORKS of the late SIR EDWIN LANDSEER RA., NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Nine till Dusk), One Shilliss Catalogue, Sixpence. Season Tickets, 5s.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary

DORFS TORIUM, Francesca GALLERY Notes o

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"The SHADOW of DEATH." Painted by Mr. HOLMAN HUNT NOW OR VIEW. From 10 till 5.—39n, Old Bond Street.— damsion, 14.

DORÉ'S GREAT FIOTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRE-TORIUM,' with 'Night of the Orneifxion,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Prazones de Rimini,' 'Neophyte,' 'Andromeda,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, IS, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

Will shortly Closs.
The SEVENTH EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of FRENCH ARTISTS, 168, New Bond Street.—From Half-past 9 till 6.—Admis-

JAPANESE ART.

Notes on Japanese Art. By G. A. Audsley. Illustrated. (Printed for Private Circula-

WE are indebted for a copy of this book to Mr. J. L. Bowes, of Liverpool, the possessor of a large collection of Japanese works of art. The volume contains the catalogue of an exhibition of enamels, Persian ware, Satsuma faience, lacquer-work, porcelain, ivory carvings, metal-work, &c., which was held by the Liver-pool Art Club, and the contents of which were supplied by loans from lovers of Oriental art. Mr. Audsley's lecture is concise and lucid. We have already had pleasure in admiring his taste and zeal for art and learning. He contrives to see the gist of his subject in a serviceable and effective way. He is an enthusiast for Japanese art, as he may well be; and he rates it considerably above Chinese. In principle he is undoubtedly right, although it would have been better to have extolled the islanders without depreciating the Celestials quite so vigorously as he does. However this may be, Mr. Audsley wisely praises the profound love of the Japanese for nature, and their fine taste in colour. They are in that respect immeasurably superior to the Chinese; and superior to them also in a true sense of humour -a statement with which we do not hesitate to agree. The Japanese surpass the Chinese in technical skill, draughtsmanship, and especially in feats of drawing, which astonish most western artists, when they give themselves the trouble to look at and really study the outlines of the Japanese painters. Mr. Audsley speaks of the conceit of Chinese artists, and does them no injustice if he means a self-centering habit of mind—not the same thing as "conceit," be it noted. He might have applied the term with perfect fairness to our own painters, who content themselves with a lazy admiration for feats of Japanese draughtsmanship, which very few in this island could equal, and fewer still surpass.

Mr. Audsley gives a rapid sketch of the various and numerous materials on which Japanese art is exercised; the different birds, quadrupeds, fishes, monsters, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c., the landscape and sea studies, each in turn, come in for a few sentences of descriptive criticism; and the application of art to each of the classes of works enumerated is illustrated seriatim by the author of this lecture. As a popular account of the subject, we do not know a better work than this discourse; and we use the word "popular" in no invidious sense, for the fact is that at present materials for an exhaustive and exact account of Japanese art do not exist in forms available by Europeans. What Mr. Audsley has done, he has done well, and

we are thankful. One thing is certain, though we do not see that Mr. Audsley has observed it, and that is, that decorative art is practised in Japan -and Japan is the only country on the face

of the earth where decoration still exists not greatly contaminated as an art-on principles and in modes, and with a spirit and feeling that are the very opposite of those that animate what is in this country called "art-manufacture." It is the one thing about which there can be no chance of a doubt. Your Japanese scamps his work sometimes; he is often careless; sometimes he is coarse, but the artist is always an artist; in fact, the assertion is not much of a paradox, he could not be an artist without being an artist. It is otherwise

The photographs which illustrate this book are so numerous and clear that they form a little museum.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

(Second and Concluding Notice.) The Prowling Lion (No. 315) was produced in 1822, and exhibited in the Academy of that year. It may have been painted a short time before, but it was probably due to the death of a lion in Exeter Change, an event which led to the painting of several lion-pictures, of which a couple are here, on a large scale (212, 238), being essentially studies rather than pictures in the common sense of that term. This work has the qualities of a grand style, such as nothing but the studies which John Landseer had inculcated, and Haydon counselled, could have ensured. The nobility of the picture was probably in no small degree due to familiarity with the Elgin Marbles, those noblest models for with the Ligin Marbles, those noblest models for style, which, by the way, no one now-a-days seems to think worth studying. This picture is the last of the lion subjects which Landseer painted until many years had passed. The Watchful Sentinel (410), belonging to Mr. J. Chapman, of Manchester, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1822, and also shows the qualities of execution on the part of the painter, to which we have already referred part of the painter, to which we have already referred as due to his early, sound, and severe studies. It represents a large black dog watching packages which have been left in a road; post-horses are in the distance. Mischief in Full Play (449) is stated to have been painted in 1822. We detect none of the exhibited pictures of 1823 in this collection, although it is probable that they are present, disguised under other than their original parts. In 1824 appeared Facility (432) and Lord names. In 1824 appeared Brutus (433), and Lord Henniker's fine picture of a brown horse, Brunette (313); this was at the Academy with Neptune, a Newfoundland Dog (305), which has been superbly engraved by Mr. T. Landseer. It represents the head and shoulders of a large dog, in full front riew, with his mouth open and the tongue shown; the head is black, a white stripe dividing it, and having a black spot in the middle of the stripe. In this year appeared the much more famous Cat's Paw (281), sold from the British Institution to the late Earl of Essex for 100L, and peculiarly interest-ing as marking the cessation of Landseer's tutelage to his father, for up to this year he had resided at home, at 33, Foley Street, which John Landseer and his family occupied. Edwin Landseer had, and his family occupied. Edwin Landseer had, however, a study in Cleveland Street when this picture was painted. A Black Horse (196), and Hours of Innocence (197), well known by Lewis's engraving, and a portrait of Lord Alexander Russell with his dog, were painted in 1825: the sitter has since become Colonel A. Russell of the Rifle Brigade. The fellow portrait of Lord Cosmo Rifle Brigade. The fellow portrait of Lord Cosmo Russell was at the Academy in 1825, with 'Taking a Buck' and The Widow (314); we have a study for the second in Taking the Deer (179). The picture of 1826 was 'Chevy Chase,' which, as before noted, is not here. After this work appeared, Landseer was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, being then barely beyond the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Millais and Sir T. Lawrence are among the very few who have thus early entered on their honours.

'The Monkey who had Seen the World,' i. e.,

The Travelled Monkey (369), followed immediately; but after this, it is needless to follow the chronological order of Landseer's works. It may be well to comment on noteworthy pictures in their order on the walls here. In Gallery I. is a considerable number of drawings and sketches, some of which are highly interesting from the skill and power they display; others are characteristic, and even amusing, on account of the notes that accompany them, and for which we have not space here; a.g., No. 17 comprises a letter to Chantrey, with a pen sketch of a dog with a letter in his mouth, and "begging." Among sketches showing spirit and delicacy, notice Highland Sport (28), and a study for A Random Shot (217), one of the truest pieces of Landseer's pathos. No. 28 is a capitally humorous sketch of a little boy combing his mother's hair. Nos. 47, 79, 82, 83, are cartoons in crayons, all highly meritorious works, and some of them well known from having been recently exhibited. Nos. 92 and 93 are admirable sketches exhibited. Nos. 92 and 93 are admirable sketches

of Paganini: both are well known.

Turning to the pictures, we have in Saved (147) the large painting of a dog, with a child lying before it across its paws; a work which is too evidently lamp-born to be particularly acceptable. evidently lamp-born to be particularly acceptable. The dog is, of course, fine, but the child, which has been rescued from the sea, is quite dry, and sleeps heartily. The landscape is cruder than usual, and the dog's paws are too big. In No. 155 we have Prosperity, and in No. 158 is Adversity, both exhibited about eight years ago, and showing extremes in the life of a handsome bright bay horse, with the most delicate tinge of olive in his skin. In the former the animal is in full beauty, attended by the smartest of boy grooms that ever lady had; the fore legs and shoulders are more than questionable in drawing, but the draughtsmanship of the saddle is capital. The charm of the picture is the colour of the horse's hide. In The Duchess of Abercorn and Child (149), a lady with an infant in her lap, we have an una lady with an infant in her lap, we have an una lady with an infant in her lap, we have an unprecedented gleam of a fine sense of colour, such
as Landseer rarely displayed; this is manifested
by means of blue, of all colours in the world!
Another version of the same which is here (164)
shows it was not an accident. 'The Swannery
Invaded by Sea-Eagles' was exhibited in 1869,
but it had been in hand for many years, and
possesses the noblest qualities of Landseer's art.
Would it had been finished during his prime.
The Sick Monkey (190) may take a place beside a
'Random Shot' as a specimen of true pathos. It
is beautifully pathetic, and intensely rich in the is beautifully pathetic, and intensely rich in the truest sentiment. The face and action of the tender mother-monkey and the attitude of her ailing little one are triumphs of high design. The alling little one are triumpns of nigh design. The Otter Hunt (197), which we had not seen since 1844, disappoints us greatly, being very coarse, rough, and painty, for Landseer. The Free Kirk (193) shows old Scotch folk at prayer, with others, including dogs, who doze during the sermon: it has much capital humour and genuine character, but it is not be slightly executed. The Challenge has much capital humour and genuine character, but it is rather slightly executed. The Challenge (199) is the well-known 'Coming Events cast their Shadows before Them,'—as a design, one of the painter's best; as a picture, far from being so. In Odin (200) the big black dog appears, seated, and painted, as the Catalogue tells us, "within twelve hours, with the object of showing the superior effect of one continuous sitting over more elaborated work." If this be the object of the picture's existence, it exists in vain, for it shows little of the alleged superiority of one mode of practice over another. And even if it did succeed practice over another. And even if it did succeed in doing so, the proof would be worth next to nothing, after the picture had demonstrated, as it noting, after the picture had demonstrated, as it unquestionably does demonstrate, that power to paint so vigorously had to be attained by enormous and unflinching practice in "more elaborated work,"—as to which process of studying, see the neighbouring picture, The Intrusive Puppies (204), produced on the "elaborated" system in 1821, and all the paintings we have named above as anterior to 'Chevy Chase.' The brilliancy of 'The Intrusive Puppies' bears favourably a comparison with the more pretentious, demonstrative 'Odin.'

Nevertheless, taking all the elements of Landseer's art into consideration, we think the period seer's art into consideration, we think the period of 'Odin,' i. c., 1833—40, the culminating portion of his career. In it were produced 'Deer and Deer Hounds in a Mountain Torrent,' 'Suspense,' 'A Jack in Office,' Mr. Wigram's 'Hunters,' 'Collie Dog rescuing a Sheep,' 'The Drover's Departure,' 'The Old Shepherd's Chief-Mourner,' 'Distinguished Member of the Humane Society,' 'The Sleeping Bloodhound, 'The Twa Dogs,' and others of the same category. A considerable portion of these masterpieces are at South Kensington. There are more popular pictures of this period which we value at a lower rate than these, notwithstanding that they exhibit certain qualities of the highest value in Landseer's practice: among these is Laying Down the Law (205), which, by the way, is fearfully cracked-looking in some places like a mosaic of tesseræ set in black cement. Like a large proportion of the number of pictures derived from the artist's middle period of practice, this one has become extremely horny. The fact is highly instructive. Early pictures are quite free from this defect : later pictures cannot yet be said to be secure from it, for they have not yet existed long enough for the

causes of change to have their full effect. Among the most brilliant pieces of painting in detail is the plumage of the peacock in Dead Game (216), painted in 1827. With all its intensity and grim pathos, there can be no question about the fact that Man Proposes, God Disposes (217),—a melo-dramatic title, by the way,—is too revolting in its suggestions. At the time the picture appeared, 1864, the impression it made was even more shocking than is now the case. If ordinary spectators felt thus strongly about this design, what must have been the feelings of those who were connected with Franklin's crews? Notice the flesh of No. 228, called Lady and Spaniels, and containing the portrait of Miss Power, Lady Blessington's daughter, as an example of the change to horniness so apparent in many pictures here. On the whole, we think Landseer never did better than with Mr. Heathcote's The Cover Hack (233), dating from 1848, and exceptionally fine for that period. This picture owes something to the glass which covers it. Like most of Mr. Heathcote's contributions to this gathering, see Nos. 150, 152, 160, 161, 162, 283, and 249, it is unusually rich and brilliant in colouring. The Shepherd's Prayer (242) was exhibited in 1842, without a title. Eos (323) has more grace than anything else that Landseer has given us; it is a masterpiece of draughtsmanship. But think how much Snyders, Velasquez, Titian, or Van Dyck would have bestowed on such a subject! It is one within the range of animal painting those artists affected. Notice how noble is the sense of the grandeur in the earth and sky of Landscape (413). The Monarch of the Glen (436), the well-known picture of the stag, proves him to have been an extremely "gentlemanlike" monarch. Compare the spirit which informs this work of 1851 with that which so vigorously animated The Boar Hunt (381), in which Landseer, just thirty years before, showed us how the big dogs took their yellow brute of an enemy by the ear, and how he ran for his life. In conclusion, it seems desirable to give the numbers only of pictures which, on one ground or another, we commend to the student's attention : these numbers are 155, 156, 190, 217, 222, 233, 253, 289, 290, 301, 310, 322, 323, 339, 341, 343, 347, 350, 352, and 354.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY ELECTIONS.

There will shortly be a meeting of the Members of the Royal Academy, Academicians and Associates, in order to elect a new A.R.A. The number of artists already nominated is 109, being 72 painters, 18 sculptors, 11 architects, and 8 engravers. Not a few of these are unknown by name, even to us, who have unusual opportunities for seeing good pictures. At least a score more are sufficiently well known by their works to dispell al anxiety from our minds on their account,—their pretensions are ludicrous. The chances of some are long gone by. Of a much greater number it may be said that they are

applying too soon. High on the list stands the name of one of the most accomplished and powerful artists in Europe; lower down is that of a ladypainter, of not less distinction than merit; the names of two other ladies appear among the painters. As no female names occur in their category, the lady-sculptors seem not to be ambitious; we never heard of a lady-architect, and the names of ladyengravers, if such persons now exist, are not here. Of the painters' names, excluding those unknown to us, the following is an analysis: - Mr. A. Rankley is dead; a figure-painter. Of artists of the same kind, the number is 36. Besides these, there are 18 landscape-painters, 6 portrait-painters proper, 3 animal-painters, and 2 flower-painters. The sculptors, of course, belong to one genus; but there are varieties in a genus composed of individuals whose merits are strangely unequal; two only are men of considerable ability. In any other body than the Academy, one of these, if a sculptor had a chance at all, these, if a sculptor had a chance at all, would stand high. Like several of the land-scape-painters, some of the sculptors are the merest sketchers, others never had a gleam of art-light on their fortunes. Six of the architects are Gothicists—the name of one of these is, by the way, spelt wrongly; two are decidedly inspired by the Renaissance, others are open to convictions from either side; one might be induced to build in "the Greek style," but classical archi-tecture is nowhere with these candidates for honour. As to the seventy-two painters, we honour. As to the seventy-two panters, assumise that not twenty will get more than a scratch or two each; and it may as well be said at once, that there is no chance for any architect, sculptor, or engraver. The "favourite is a popular landscape-painter; but the "favourite" does not often win, as this gentleman has learned to his cost already. Of men of first-rate ability there are three. Two of these would, in France, if there were two places to fill, be elected by acclamation; the third is a landscape-painter, whose reputation will be uninjured by failure in The occurrence of Mr. Rankley's this contest. name suggests the possibility of ghostly candidates, who could not be described as novelties, because it is known that phantom Associates of the Royal Academy have before now existed, if we may use the expression. Elias Martin, one of the original A.R.A.s, elected in 1770, died long before 1832, when his brethren, hav-ing no tidings of him, took his name off their list. Theophilus Clarke, elected in 1803, had probably become the name of a shade when, in 1832, it was called no more. Is not the Academy a wonderful body? To it, as we are officially told, the ghost of the late Mr. Rankley is eligible for Would any other Society have kept Elias Martin's name on its rolls for sixty-two years, when, for he died in 1804, the man had been buried not fewer than twenty-eight years? T. Clarke was last heard of at Hammersmith in 1810, but the R.A.s believed in him until 1832. Again, Mr. Foley has not exhibited since 1861, and still the R.A.s cherish his name.

fine Art Gossip.

MR. LEIGHTON will probably not contribute to the Royal Academy Exhibition any large picture, as he has an extremely important work in hand, a commission for a painting to be placed in a country seat. Of it we need only say that the subject is new, and the treatment as noble as it is original. This artist may be represented at the approaching Exhibition by a comparatively small painting, to which we have referred before, representing an antique juggler with balls, standing as if before a Greek company, nearly naked, the rose and gold of her flesh appearing with beautiful softness in the daylight; her sole garment being a semi-diaphanous cloth of green tissue. She appears in full view, at full-length, with face upturned to watch the flying balls which have left her hands, and now rise above her head; she holds more toys of the same kind. She stands on a carpet, and at her feet is a naked sword, for use in another feat of

On the right and left of the background we have glimpses of rich foliage, the garden of the house; immediately behind the figure is a part of the wall, with Greek decorations. Another picture, which has been in hand for some time, is a view of an Hispano-Mauresque garden, or pleasaunce, in the Middle Ages, with a vista of a broad path. bordered by trellises and arcades of foliage artificially trailed. At the end of the vista appear the roof and dome of a pleasure-house; in the fore-ground, walking in the path, is a beautiful child in a costume appropriate to the scene and its time, playing with, or rather attended by, two peacocks one white, the other green. The most important picture by this painter which is likely to be forthcoming next season, represents Clytemnestra on her palace roof, waiting for the appearance of the fateful beacon. Near the battlements stands the queen, a tall, white-robed figure, her hands clasped finger in finger, her arms extended downwards, and all her form rigid yet convulsed, inspired, so to say, by the terrible tension of her soul, while her draperies, by their manifold involutions and troubled folds, seem as if they shared the agony of the woman. So stands Clytemnestra, her action and attitude being due to the climax of long and passion-tossed watching. She has drawn herself up to her full height, as if, in her eagerness for the signal, she strove to overlook the very horizon; with feet firmly-planted and placed side by side, straight knees, straight loins, the chest advanced with its magnificent bust and swelling throat, her head thrown a little back, and of the stern features the eyes only not mobile. Mr. Leighton may be able to add to these works one portrait, if not more than one.

MR. V. PRINSEP is engaged in painting several pictures, one of which represents at half-length, life-size, in profile to us, a young lady, dressed in black, and having on her shoulders a beautiful white cat, whose fur produces charming colour with the carnations and the sable gown of the damsel. A subject picture, probably to be styled 'The Coming Race,' depicts a party of gipsies walking on a road on Newmarket Heath. In front strides a tall young woman, in all the short-lived but superb beauty of her people. She is, in her grand way, flirting with a young man, a handsome fellow, so far as features and form can make him so, but with the furtive looks that chameterize male gipsies. Behind is a toil-worn woman, with a huge baby slung before her; she looks lovingly at the child: near this person are a donkey and its cart, with the driver busily and freely using the stick. Another picture is to be called 'Milk.' A buxom young woman stands in a somewhat demonstrative attitude before the area-gate of a London house in a square, and vigorously pulls the bell. The work is remarkable for truth of lighting and beauty of toning. Three portraits, life-sized and full-length, of ladies, sisters, on one canvas, promise to be beautiful in colour.

THE exhibition of engravings after Landset, noted in our last, was formed by Mr. Graves, jun, not by Mr. Evans.

The last-issued Sessional Paper of the Institute of British Architects contains a paper by Mr. R. P. Spiers, on the Château de Pierrefonds, and its restoration.

MUSIO

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exster Hall.—Conductor, Sir Mischael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, January 23, Dr. Crotch's cyratoris, 'Palestine', Principal Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherringon, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Ellen Horne, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Carter, and Signor Agnesi. Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets 3s.; numbered in 1998, 9s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

rows, 8z.; Stalls, 10z. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Petron. H.R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Conductors, Mr. George Mount.—FIRST CONCENT. THURSDAY, Junuary Ex., 8z. 4, sarce Hall to clock. Cverture. 12s. Naides, W. Bennett; Sultarello (first time of Performance), J. Hamilton Clarke; Seens, 1 infeliec, Mendelssohn, Miss Edith Wysser Concerto, E flat, for Two Pianofortes, Mozart, Mr. Walter MacKare, and Miss Linda Scates; Recit. ed Aria, "I dreamt! was in bester conduction of the Concentration of the Concent

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BOYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—Mcndelssohn's "HYMN of PRAISE," and Rossin's STABAT MATERS, of Miss. And Rossin's STABAT MATERS, of Miss. Actioniset Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Madaginer Agnesi. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Band and Chorus of 1,900.—300cs, 3, 3, 2, 2, 10 2, and 11, 10 5; Stalls, 7. 6d, and 6x. Balcony, 3x. Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners Street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents; and the Royal hiber Hall.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, Brixton. — Director, Mr. Ridley Prentice.—Fourth Concert, TUESDAY BYENING, January ss. Messr. Piatti, Ridley Freutice, Prout, Minson, Mrs. Hale, Madama Jewell. Sonatas P.F., Cello, Mendelssohn and Boccherint; Concertante Duct, Prout; Piolonaise, Chopin, &c.—Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., of Mr. Ridley Frentice, 3a., Wimpole Street, W.

BACH.

Johann Sebastian Bach. Von Philipp Spitta. Erster Band. (Williams & Norgate.)

Since we are told that, as a rule, genius is not hereditary, we must look upon the Silbermann organs and the Cremona violins, instances in which for generations a few families maintained their supremacy over the rest of Europe for nearly a century, as singular exceptions to the canon. But the Bach family is a somewhat similar case. We read of the celebrated Bach Quodlibets as early as 1542. Some of them made their way to Vienna at that date; and hence the Bach music must have been well known throughout the north of Germany. The family sprang from Wachmer in Saxe-Gotha. John Sebastian, 1685, was son of John Ambrose, 1645, son of John Christian, 1615, son of Henry, &c. They oscillated between Wachmer, Mülhausen, Arnstadt, Gotha, Erfurt, Eisenach, Weimar, &c. John Sebastian very early was organist at Mülhausen, afterwards violin-player in the Court orchestra at Weimar, Court organist at Anhalt-Coëthen, and finally Chief at St. Thomas's, Leipzig. There were great organists before him, and In his day, Zachau, of not of his name. Leipzig, was at Halle; Reincke (Dutch), at Hamburg; Kühnau, at Leipzig; and Buxtehude (Dane), at Lübeck. Despite those famous organists, J. S. Bach acquired the reputation, before they died, of being the greatest organist in Germany. His vocal music made little headway in his lifetime, and out of Leipzig was lost sight of. Mozart gave fresh life to it by his well-known remark, on one of Bach's Motetts: "Here is a new thing; I can learn something from such music as this." From that time people began to talk about the Bach choir-music, and its fame was increased by the critical remarks of Weber, Vogler, and Zelter. But it is to Mendelssohn that we owe the popularity of this wonderful part-song writing. When he and Devrient, his fidus Achates, started to canvass Berlin for subscribers and patrons to the first performance of the 'Passione' (1828), he remarked, "Is it not strange that I, a Jew, and you should venture out by Mr. upon such an enterprise as this?" It was most fortunate that Bach's MSS. were preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin. Had it been otherwise, in all probability they would have been lost to the world.

Bach, like most great men, was humble and modest. To a young aspirant he said, "Work as hard as I have done, and you will do what I do." He was a large man, with genial temper and remarkably clear intellect. His industry was enormous. He created continuity in organ music. In one sense he invented no new style, for he adopted the style of the day, not rebelling against it, enlarging its unity, fellowship and order, and demonstrating his originality by great dignity of form and magnificent science of structure, united to a

marvellous tenderness and joyfulness of expression. His development of the use of the pedal organ and the compositions for two Manuals were legitimate advances upon the external forms prevalent, and they were the product of the mental tendency of his organization and his acquired power over life in sounds. His strength lay in his vivid apprehension of the union of consonance and dissonance. Consonance is light; dissonance, darkness; the one is the inverse of the other. All consonance turns into dissonance, and dissonance into consonance; they are the natural light and shade in musical portraiture. Bach knew that the presence of the seventh in the dominant chord compelled a return to the key, and the discord of the seventh and eighth was too prominent, or rather too plain and obtrusive to his cultivated ear. All simples in fine art require their interstices to be present to soften down and amalgamate. Hence Bach changed the use of the two dissonants by putting the chord of the diminished seventh or three minor thirds upon each. In fact he created the chord, so happily called by Fétis the chord of re-union, in the key of C, F, A flat, B natural, D, and G, D, F, A flat and c. In these days we call all this, discords of ninths, elevenths and thirteenths, which means no more than saying sixpence contains twelve half-pence and twenty-four farthings.

Bach lived in the days of great contrapuntists. They played with musical proporbions; it was a mere game of draughts or backgammon. They eat, drank, smoked, laughed, and talked over themes and their counter-changes. Art had destroyed heart power. Bach as choir boy, violinist, and organist, had sung and played over the whole productions of the school, and felt its hollowness. It was time to make an advance. There were no new themes to deal with, the church seasons were fixed, the hymns and anthems all fixed, but the church language was the people's language, there was an open Bible, and a vernacular ritual. Bach could put his own individual feeling into this-his art power and heart feeling. He invented a Bach joyfulness, a Bach sorrow, a personal tenderness, and sanctity and creed, and he concealed and smothered his art by the intensity of the emotional expression. Hence his solemnity, splendour, continued power, richness, breadth, complexity, pathos, joyousness and brilliancy. All his work manifests the power that accompanies it, but he never exhibits mere practical excellence. He was always a great musician, and something more-an earnest man and mighty in the outpouring of high thought and assured belief. He had the "clean hand" and the "pure heart," and everything was gathered and governed to the loving elevation of his subject. There is no joy in counterpoint like that of Sebastian Bach; the "Christus" oratorio shows that. There is no sorrow in counterpoint like his; the Passiones have proved this. Long familiarity with spiritual things exercised a noble and dominating in-fluence over his genius. He became essen-tially the "man of feeling" in harmony, and the head and the hand never failed to interpret the heart. We cannot but think there was some hereditary predisposition—a great-grandfather's sympathy in all this, but still Sebastian would not have been Sebastian without in-

dustry, temperance, kindliness, sincerity of purpose, and great rectitude of principle.

Herr Spitta's first volume is a bulky one, and his book will be when completed the most exhaustive biography of Bach that has yet been published. The author has examined every previous edition, he has ascertained fresh facts regarding the ancestors of the composer, and he supplies such novel information about the early days of Sebastian. He has divided the volume into separate sections, from 1685 to 1707, from 1707 to 1717, and from 1717 to 1723. The next volume will treat of the period from 1723 to 1750, the year of Bach's death at Leipzig. The Appendix, with critical notes, is most voluminous. Whether any translation of this life of Bach will be attempted, must depend on the amount of interest belonging to the second part; but there can be no doubt of the value of the materials collected with such indefatigable zeal.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE desire to hear Dr. Von Bülow's pianoorte performances seems to increase. Since the early days of Lizzt, Thalberg, and Mendelssohn, there has been no artist who has achieved such success, within so short a period, as the pupil of Dr. Lizzt, whose prediction that the young amateur, a Doctor of Laws, whom he advised to follow the musical profession, would make a great name as an exponent of Beethoven's pianoforte productions has been fully realized. There is in England scarcely a musician of any note, native or foreign, scarcely a musician of any note, native or foreign, certainly almost no pianist, who is not ready to admit that, by his marked individuality, Dr. Von Bülow has thrown new light on compositions by various masters. Digital dexterity alone could not have ensured his popularity. It is, as we have before remarked, by his intellectual intermetation, his postion invariant on his contraction. we have before remarked, by his intersectial in-terpretation, his poetic inspiration, his extraor-dinary energy, his strong will, that the results of his readings are so impressive and so soul-stirring. The gift of making strong consour-surring. The gift of making strong contrasts, of imparting vivid colouring, of filling out the faintest outline, is rare indeed. The instinct of tyros will tell them that such playing goes beyond the cold conventionalism of dry formalists; and the experience of professors convinces them of the sway exercised by a performer wholever the heart treek and experience. who leaves the beaten track, and cares nothing about the routine of self-styled purists, moving within the narrowest circles of prejudice and bigotry. In listening last Monday to the Beethoven variations in E flat, Op. 35,—executed with such fire by Dr. Von Billow as to cause his recall four times on the orchestral platform,—the forcible language used by the composer of the nine symphonies, in regard to the execution of his thirty-six autherticated sonatas and other pianoforte productions, recurred to our mind. It seems to be quite forgotten by the few persons who conceive that they alone are to settle the mode of playing, that Beethoven's condemnation of the metronome was so strongly pronounced. He has indicated the tempi in a very limited number of compositions. He, above all, enjoined those who undertook to play his works to have some poetry in their nature. "Read Shakespeare" was once the counsel given to an aspirant. Some of those who have sneered at Dr. Von Bülow's enthusiasm have become Dogberries in tone; but the general body of connois-seurs have preferred to adopt the Beethoven theory, and believe that his manifest intentions have been fully carried out by Dr. Von Bülow. As for what are termed the traditionary forms of playing Beethoven handed down by London teachers, they can be utterly disregarded, for they are merely mechanical, tame, and narrow-minded.

It is unnecessary to dwell either upon the performance of the Beethoven Sonata, in D major, Op. 102, No. 2, when such a consummate master of the violoncello as Signor Piatti is associated with

Dr. Von Bülow; or of the Mendelssohn Trio in c minor, Op. 66, in which the two artists just named are reinforced by a violinist so safe and conscientious as HerrStraus. Both pieces found apprecia-tive hearers. Schumann's long and dull String Quartet, in A major, Op. 41, No. 3, relieved chiefly by a really expressive adagio, was listened to with the reverence and respect due to the fine playing of MM. Straus, Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti.

The vocal department fell to Mr. Santley,

whose splendid singing of Mr. Hatton's superb setting of the words "To Anthea" secured its re-demand. Dr. Von Bülow plays again next Monday, when he will execute J. S. Bach's Fantasia Chromatica, in D minor, which created such a sensation at one of his recitals.

Musical Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a 'Dictionary of Music,' which will contain history and biography, explanations of musical terms, and information of all kinds on the theory and practice of the art, which will be edited by Mr. George Grove. The want of such a book in English has been long felt, and the name of the editor leads to a hope that the work may be accurate, and also interesting to musical amateurs.

A MUSICAL event of great interest will take place next Friday evening, in Exeter Hall (the 23rd inst.), namely, the first performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society of Dr. Crotch's oratorio, Palestine.' The composer was one of the most remarkable musicians this country has produced. He was born in 1775, and as a child displayed extraordinary genius, so much so, that Dr. Burney, in his Philosophical Transactions, devoted a long paper to describe the precocity of a boy at three to four years of age. In drawing as well as in music William Crotch evinced ability. He was named Professor of Music in the University of Oxford at twenty-two years of age. He was the first Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, at first Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, at its formation by Lord Burghersh (the late Earl of Westmorland) in 1822. Of Dr. Crotch's many compositions, his 'Palestine' has been always regarded as the masterpiece. The words were selected from Bishop Heber's prize poem. The work was first performed in 1812, but it is half a century since it has been heard in its entirety, although excerpts, particularly the quartet, "Lo, star-led chiefs," has been often sung at concerts. The four leading solo parts are assigned to Madame Lemmens, Miss Elton, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi, and the oratorio will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

This afternoon (the 17th inst.) the Saturday Afternoon Crystal Palace Concerts will be recommenced. In the scheme is an overture, 'As You Like It,' by the late H. H. Pierson, who died lately in Germany. The Saturday series of Popular Concerts of Chamber Music will also be The Saturday series of

resumed this day.

THE next concert of the Wagner Society, under the direction of Mr. Dannreuther, with a complete chorus as well as full band, will take place on the chorus as well as full band, will take place on the 23rd inst., the same evening that is to witness the production of 'Palestine.' By some kind of miscalculation, the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will perform Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise' and Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' under Mr. Barnby's direction, next Thursday, whilst the British Orchestral Society will be holding its first meeting in St. James's Hall, with Mr. Mount as conductor.

THE fourth of the Brixton Monthly Popular Concerts, with Mr. Ridley Prentice as director, will be given on the 20th inst.

The new American basso, Signor Giulio Perkin, may have been affected by nervousness at his début, in the Royal Albert Hall, in Haydn's 'Creation'; but there were certain defects in his style and intonation which showed that he has no experience in the sacred school. He possesses, however, a very fine voice, his compass being as low as that of Staudigl and Formes, and on the Italian stage such an organ must tell.

THE National Assembly at Versailles has decided, by a majority of 517 over 42 Deputies, that the State will support a Grand Opera-house in Paris, not only provisionally in the Salle Ventadour, but permanently when the new edifice in the Place de l'Opéra is inaugurated, on the lst of January, 1875, as the architect, M. Charles Garnier, promises. The old site in the Rue Lepelletier is to be converted into building land for houses. M. Halanzier will open at the Italian Opera-house next Monday (the 19th), if possible, with either Mozart's 'Don Juan' or Donizetti's 'Favorita'; he has besides the mise en scène saved from the fire of Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable' and 'Les Huguenots,' Auber's 'Muette de Portici' ('Masaniello'), Signor Verdi's 'Trou-vère' ('Trovatore'), and M. Ambroise Thomas's 'Hamlet'; as also of the ballets 'Le Diable à Quatre,' 'Le Marché des Innocents' and 'Gretna Green.

WE regret to announce the death of the gifted young violinist, Heer Jan de Graan, who died at Amsterdam on the 8th inst., at the early age of twenty-one. This Dutch musician was a pupil of Herr Joachim, and, like his teacher, he displayed executive skill of a high order. When a mere boy, Heer de Graan played at the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts, and also in Berlin, Hanover, Paris, &c. The frequenters of the Musical Union will remember that he made his début in April, 1870, in the same concert at which Madame Auspitz-Kolar was the pianist. Heer de Graan was subsequently associated with Herr Reinecke in performances, and the youthful violinist created a great sensation in his interpretation of Beethoven's His tone and execution were, indeed, remarkable for quality and precision. His intelligence and sensibility quite won the suffrages of the connoisseurs, who predicted for him a great career, which death has stopped.

M. Génévoix's début as Edgardo, at the Théâtre Italien, has proved fairly successful. He has not much power, but the quality of his voice is sympathetic, his intonation is true, and his style is such as to prove that he must have had considerable experience in the provinces. Mdlle. Heilbron was Lucia; Signor Padilla, Ashton; and Signor Fiorini, Bidebent; but the cast was not particularly attractive. The Cenerentola of Mdlle. de Bellocca (her second part) has been promised

for this week.

A CONTROVERSY has arisen in the Paris musical organs about the date of the first performance of Handel's 'Messiah,' which is claimed for Choron, in whose Ecole de Musique Religieuse were executed the works of Palestrina, Handel, &c., in 1822; but it is established that only portions of the oratorios by the last-mentioned composer were executed, and that the first performance of the 'Messiah' in its entirety was on the 19th of December last, by M. Charles Lamoureux, 132 years after its production. The conductor has received a cross for his achievement. At the third execution, on the 9th, the attendance was immense. Two choruses were encored, "Ah! parmi nous un enfant est né" ("For unto us a child is born") and "Comme un troupeau" ("All we like sheep").

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS is altering the Italian libretto of the 'Traviata,' based on his 'Dame aux Camélias, for the French adaptation at the Opéra Comique, in which Madame Carvalho will appear

THEATRE BOYAL DRURY LANE.—Last Six Weeks—Sole Lessee and Manager. F. B. Chatterton.—JACK in the BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, 'Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, will be performed every Evening, preceded by the Fares of 'HIDE and SEEK.' Doors open at Half-past 8, commence at 7. Prices, and SEEK.' Doors open at Half-past 8, commence at 7. Prices, and Saturday. Children and Schools at reduce prices to First Clay. Dress Circle, and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past 1, commence at 2. Due notice will be given of the revival of 'Amy Robsart.' Box-Office open from 10 till 5 daily.

FRENCH COMEDY AT THE HOLBORN THEATRE.

THE management of the French company at the Holborn Theatre adheres as far as possible to those Palais Royal pieces for which the London public

has manifested an unmistakable preference. 'Une Corneille qui abat des Noix,' by MM. Barrière and Lambert-Thiboust, the latest eccentricity of this kind, differs from the compositions of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, MM. Chivot and Duru, and other purveyors of the lightest class of drama, in being a vertebrate production. The whole is pervaded by a distinct idea which gives it cohesion and a measure of shapeliness, and the personages by which it is supported, underneath all their extravagance and absurdity, are real characters. It is almost too good, indeed, for the scene of its production, and might, with the infusion of a little more retenue, have found a home at the Gaité, or even the Vaudeville. There is no want of fun in the even the Vaudeville. There is no want of fun in the situations, however, the imbroglio in the third act stuations, however, the imbrogho in the third act being one of the most whimsical in the entire range of the drama. The principal personage in 'Une Corneille qui abat des Noix' is a man in whom a habit of acting upon impulse accom-panies an imagination almost morbid in its activity. Coming to stay with a friend, this character misreads all that he sees in the house, and arrives at the conclusion that it is a Tour de Nesle. With customary promptitude and resolution he sets to work to redress the wrongs he has discovered, the result being that he plunges the house into a state of confusion absolutely indescribable. A more mirthful play has not beer given by the present company. M. Didier sup-ported with his usual energy the principal rôle Other parts were fairly rendered by members of the company, though M. Schey failed to look the part he played, and M. Leprévost, who is seldom good except as a domestic, was betrayed into unpardonable exaggeration.

'Le Mari de la Veuve,' of Alexandre Duma,

was also given. It is a scene of delightful comedy, in Dumas's best and earliest vein. Full justice was rendered it by MM. Monti and Bilhaut, Mesdames Duplessy, Tholer, and Macdonald.

Bramatic Gossip.

'OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER,' a comedy, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mrs. Edwardes, will be given this evening at the Royalty Theatre.

A New burlesque, by Mr. Byron, entitled 'Guy Fawkes,' was produced on Wednesday night at the Gaiety Theatre, and supported by Mr. Toole, Mis Farren, and other members of the company.

THE following list, from the Revue et Gazette des Théâtres of the Sociétaires of the Comédie Francaise, may prove interesting to some of our readers.— MM. Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Bressant, Talbø, Coquelin, Febvre, Thiron, Mounet-Sully, Mesdams Nathalie, Madeleine Brohan, Favart, Emilie Guyon, Jouassain, Ed. Ricquier, Provost-Ponsin, Dinak Félix, Reichemberg, Croizette. Among the Persionnaires appears, oddly enough, the name of Madame Arnould-Plessy, with those of Mdll. Rousseil, Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, MM. Chen, Barré, Kime, Coquelin (cadet), Pierre Berton, &c The list of Sociétaires retirés includes, amon others, MM. Brindeau, Geffroy, Monrose, Provot, Regnier, Lafontaine, Leroux, Mesdames Dupus, Melingue, Judith, A. Brohan, and V. Lafontaine

'LECON DE DUEL,' a one-act vaudeville, by M Paul Poirson, has been given at the Palais Royl by MM. Hyacinthe, Monbars, and Numa. It gives a new application to the fable of the lawyer and the oyster. While two "gandins" are fighting, in a salle descrime, for the oyster which is called Mdlle. Chinchinette, the fencing-maste carries off the prize, and leaves the combatants the shells. 'Les Magots,' of M. Sardou, is to be gived during the present work. during the present week.

THE Châtelet, one of the most unlucky of Pari sian Theatres, has once more re-opened, under the management of M. Hostein, with the well-known

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